

# ARMY

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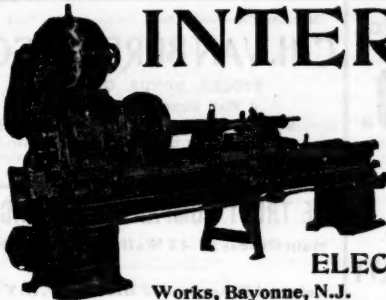
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The best address for letters is simply Army and Navy Journal, New York.

Several of our daily contemporaries, notably the New York Sun, are needlessly excited over reports from Manila concerning the activity of work on the defenses of the Philippines. The Sun evidently inclines to the notion that the work on the fortifications at Manila, Subig Bay and other points is being hurried in anticipation of war with Japan, and its despatches bring the announcement that remarkable progress has been made in building those defenses. A little inquiry would have convinced the Sun and our other contemporaries that their anxiety over this matter is entirely groundless. The construction of defenses in the Philippines is not a suddenly-conceived undertaking. The plans for the work were drawn up more than a year ago and money for fortifications and guns was appropriated by the last Congress. The only remarkable thing about the whole project is that it has been so long neglected. At the end of six years after our acquisition of the Philippines we had not mounted a gun nor fortified a port in the islands and this in spite of the fact that the immediate fortification of the more important ports was urged by Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant General Miles and other distinguished officers of both Services. This neglect of a simple precautionary measure is chargeable entirely to Congress and has been sharply criticized by foreign military experts who have expressed amazement that we should seek to hold the islands without providing them with adequate defenses. The last Congress finally realized the folly of this neglectful policy and voted a liberal appropriation for our Philippine defenses. The work of construction was instituted months ago, not in anticipation of war with Japan or any other power, but solely to give added stability to our peaceful possession of the archipelago. If there has recently been any increased activity in the work of construction it has probably been in anticipation of the present Secretary of War's intended visit to the islands and with a commendable desire to show him that the projects of defense approved by him are being properly executed. The surprising thing is not that work on the Philippine defenses should be hurried now, but that it was not completed long ago.

Work has been laid out for the troops stationed at Fort William McKinley, near Manila, for the fall months in a way to indicate that that post, which is the largest in the Islands, will be developed into a relation to the Army in the Philippines corresponding to that of Fort Leavenworth in the United States. Courses of instruction have been laid out to be conducted by lectures, quizzes, discussions and solutions of problems on the map, and a great variety of practical work. The order embraces medical officers, Hospital Corps men, non-commissioned officers, bakers, cooks, farriers, horse shoers, blacksmiths, clerks, typewriters, packers, signal service men and carpenters. The school for non-commissioned officers and selected privates is to be conducted in each company and instruction given in drill regulations, Army regulations, manual of guard duty, map reading, sketching, individual cooking, camp expedients and camp sanitation. Post schools for the instruction of enlisted men in the common branches of education are to be established in each garrison. Recitations in all the schools are to be held daily, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted. Sessions of the officers' schools are to be held for an hour, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. Post schools and schools for non-commissioned officers and selected privates are to hold sessions from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. and the special training schools from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. The formation of classes among the officers to study foreign languages is recommended. The order further provides for a progressive course of garrison training for all men, to be carried on in each company, troop and battery, in calisthenics, athletic training, swimming, use of bayonet and saber, visual signaling, estimat-

ing distances, machine gun instruction, construction of obstacles, riding school instruction, camp sanitation, individual cooking, care of the health, close order drills, and preliminary instruction in range firing. Men unable to swim are to be given swimming lessons once a week at L'asay beach.

It is not unlikely that the naval hospital ship Relief will be put in commission at Mare Island Yard, to join the battleship fleet on its arrival in the Pacific, probably at Magdalena Bay. The Relief was built in 1896 at Chester, Pa., by the John Roach Shipbuilding Company, for the coastwise trade. She has a steel hull, is 314 feet long, has 3,400 tons displacement, carries 700 tons of coal, makes 16 knots, and has a steaming radius of 3,500 miles. She has three decks for hospital use and a hurricane deck for a promenade and infectious pavilion. The Relief was used during the Spanish war by the Army as a hospital ship, and was put out of commission in 1902 at Mare Island. She has been put in complete order since the Navy took her, provided with cold storage rooms to hold three months' supplies, enlarged medical storerooms with bottle racks for 5,000 bottles, ice machines with a capacity of three tons a day, and a complete laundry equal to the demands of two hundred patients. A complete formaldehyde disinfection chamber and electric lighting and cooking facilities have been provided. Ample quarters have been provided for surgeons, nurses and crew. A number of padded cells have been added for insane patients, who have always been found very hard to manage at sea. An X-ray room with the latest and most highly developed apparatus, and a fine photographic laboratory, have also been added. The convalescent ward accommodates fifty-six patients and the surgical ward forty. The mess rooms for patients will accommodate sixty at one sitting. The hurricane deck has been fitted up for an infectious ward, completely screened, fly and mosquito-proof, and with accommodations for thirty patients. There has also been put in a complete dental laboratory, so that the needs of the fleet in this line can be entirely met. Bacteriological and chemical laboratories with complete microscopic outfits, and an ample professional library, have also been provided.

Senor Emilio Aguinaldo, the impetuous young Filipino whose practical experience has convinced him that farming is a more profitable and less dangerous job than leading a hopeless insurrection against American authority, contends that the easiest way for the United States to dispose of the Philippines is to sell them to the Filipinos. He therefore suggests that the islands be turned over to them on condition that the Filipinos obligate themselves to pay to the United States in installments a sum equal to the whole amount expended in the archipelago by the United States. In order that they may make these payments, however, it is necessary that the Filipinos shall have the capital necessary to develop their lands and provide themselves with farming implements, live stock and modern roads and bridges, affording means of communication between the interior and the coast. Aguinaldo therefore suggests that the United States advance \$200,000,000 to the Filipinos as a temporary loan to be used for the encouragement of agriculture, this loan to be added to the sale price of the islands, the whole to be repaid to the American Government in installments extending over a long term of years. The scheme as thus outlined is a venture in high finance entirely worthy of Aguinaldo's subtle and ambitious nature, but unfortunately he fails to point out where in our constitution and laws the Government has authority to engage in the extensive land speculation which he proposes. However, he need not be discouraged. His sympathetic "anti-imperialist" partisans here in the United States will doubtless be delighted to advance the trifling \$200,000,000 required, even if the Government declines to do so.

There is great interest at the Navy Department and among inventors who are studying submarines in the disposition that is to be made of the \$774,000 reserved out of the \$3,000,000 appropriated by Congress to be awarded to the best submarine in the recent tests at Newport. Secretary Metcalf did not state in his decision what was to be done with the amount reserved, but it has been assumed that it was to be used in the purchase of two Lake submarines. A number of inventors have applied to the Department within the past few days to see if they would be permitted to compete for a part of the amount reserved. The most promising of these new types of submarines is the invention of a Mr. Cage, of Denver, who has a stock company organized behind him and an interesting model ready for exhibition. The impression is strong, however, that President Roosevelt and Secretary Metcalf want to secure two Lake boats, principally for the reason that they could be employed in planting mines. The Coast Artillery has for years been anxious to be provided with submarines suitable for mine planting, and at one time was promised the use of a Lake boat that was to have been bought for the Navy. The purchase fell through, however, and the Coast Artillery is now desirous of having its own boats of this type.

In commenting on the detail system, Brigadier General Barry, commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, expresses the opinion that the system as at present applied, will fail of its purpose in time of war. That purpose avowedly is to increase the efficiency of the staff

departments, and to keep them in closer touch with the line of the Army than was believed to be possible under the old system. General Barry doubts whether any colonel, major or captain whose organization is ordered to the front in war will be content with a detail in a staff department. Every efficient, enterprising and energetic officer will do his utmost to get to the front, and if he is retained in a staff position when the organization to which he belongs is ordered to the front his heart and soul will go with it and cannot be in his staff duties, consequently inefficiency will be the result. "In order to keep the staff departments in touch with the line and at the same time retain the stability of the staff departments," says General Barry in his current annual report, "I believe it to be best to detail to the lowest grade in each staff department line officers from the next lower grade, but when vacancies occur in the next to the lowest grade in the staff departments these vacancies should be filled by the permanent appointment thereto of officers who have served by detail in the staff departments, under some system of examination, or otherwise, as the Department may determine, leaving it discretionary with the President to appoint officers of the line who have specially distinguished themselves in the field or otherwise."

The 5-inch and 7-inch siege guns used by Batteries A and B of the 5th Artillery in the recent tests of high explosives on the large redoubt at Fort Riley have been shipped to the Rock Island Arsenal. These guns are to be replaced by new 3-inch rapid fire guns of the latest model. With this substitution all the Field Artillery in this country will be supplied with 3-inch guns. The siege guns are now regarded as out of date. New siege guns of the latest Krupp pattern will be finished within a few months and steps will be taken to organize a regiment of siege artillery. In this connection it is of interest to state that there has been under consideration recently the question whether the Artillery organizations sent to the Philippines should be selected by regiments or battalions, and it has been decided that the battalion should be the unit of relief. This means that in all probability Artillery returning from the islands, if using mountain guns, will bring their equipment with them; and Field Artillery going out to the islands will take the modern 3-inch guns with them. There seems to be little use for Artillery in the Philippines, unless possibly it may be Coast Artillery. There are now three battalions and an independent battery there. No decision has been made to reduce this number, but it may be done.

The suggestion of Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly, 26th U.S. Inf., noted in these columns last week, that a soldier upon his discharge be required to give up all his uniform clothing and that a civilian suit costing not to exceed \$15 be given to him, has brought forth the pertinent remark from a private soldier that if such a rule were adopted the civilian suit or commutation thereof should also be given to the soldier who re-enlists. This proposition seems entirely fair. If the soldier is entitled to such consideration on being discharged, the soldier who re-enlists is at least equally worthy of it also. Indeed such a rule, amounting virtually to an increase of \$15 in the clothing allowance, might induce many men to re-enlist who would otherwise quit the Service. If it were stipulated that an extra clothing allowance of \$15 should be given for each re-enlistment the result would be not only that the soldier could put aside a little much-needed money for his declining years, but also that many of the really desirable men who are leaving the Army by scores every month might be induced to remain. One thing is clear and that is that no gratuity, be it in clothing or cash, granted to the soldier on quitting the Service can consistently be withheld from the man who elects to remain in it.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery, U.S.A., in his report, from which we quoted at considerable length last week, is so firmly convinced that effective reserves for coast defense can be organized in the militia that he strongly recommends that certain Infantry be designated in each coast state as Coast Artillery supports; that these troops have a distinctive uniform and insignia; that they be assigned to a definite line of land defense in rear of some specified batteries, and that thereafter the War Department encourage in every way possible the officers of such organizations to study the features of the line defense assigned to them. It is further recommended that an annual appropriation be made to provide for calling yearly the militia Coast Artillery reserves and the militia Coast Artillery supports to the colors in such joint Army and militia coast defense exercises as have been conducted this year. It is estimated that an appropriation of \$300,000 will be required for this purpose.

The transfer of Prof. Edward K. Rawson from the Naval Academy to the Navy Department is for the purpose of expediting the work of compiling the official records of the Union and Confederate navies in the Civil War. The work was started at the suggestion of the late Rear Admiral John G. Walker, when he was Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Much of the work has been accomplished by Capt. Charles W. Stewart, librarian and superintendent of the naval war records. Twenty volumes have been published and about four volumes remain of be completed.



The following from the United Service Gazette concerning the woes of the British army may perhaps strike a responsive chord in the hearts of officers of our own Army: "Like the proverbial policeman, it may with some truth be said of the officer of to-day that his lot 'is not indeed a happy one,' if only on account of the continual harassing he is subjected to from the endless examinations that are forever confronting him, like some haunting bogey that cannot be banished. Many of these examinations appear to serve no useful purpose, but seem specially devised to produce every possible strain and anxiety in the minds of the unfortunate victims at whom they are aimed; and we question very much whether in any other profession under the sun such a series of hopeless, torturing examinations are made a concomitant part of the life of a member of any such profession. At Woolwich and at Sandhurst, before he enters the Service, and from the day he joins up to the day he leaves the Army, a soured, crabbed man, an officer's life is one perpetual round of passing examinations in this, that, and the other, while at the same time he is soled by reading in public print that he is 'inept and unbusinesslike,' and cares more for the 'pleasures of the table' than for the interests of his profession. It matters not how brave he may be, how capable a leader, how splendid a soldier, how much he can command the confidence of his men, unless he can pass some fiddling examination designed by a man possessing a pettifogging mind, he finds himself blocked for promotion, and peradventure his career ruined. And the end of it is that he sends in his papers, and leaves the service in disgust. So much for our miserable system of persecuting examinations."

One of the most interesting features of the recent visit of the U.S. armored cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania to Honolulu was the shore parade and review by Governor Frear on Sept. 16, in which some 1,200 bluejackets and marines marched through the streets of the city and made a great impression. The sight was an inspiring one and was viewed appreciatively by thousands of citizens lining the streets. The children from each of the schools, headed by their teachers, were also brought into the center of the city on special cars to view the parade. Among the most interested spectators were hundreds of Japanese and these seemed to enjoy the martial spectacle almost as much as the Americans. The naval brigade consisted of five battalions of marines and bluejackets with Artillery, and was made up as follows: Capt. Chauncey Thomas and staff, commanding brigade; band from U.S.S. Maryland; 1st Battalion, Marine Corps, commanded by Major J. T. Myers; 1st Company, Capt. H. R. Lay, U.S.M.C.; 2d Company, 1st Lieut. Douglas C. McDougal, U.S.M.C.; 3d Company, Lieut. W. A. Pickering, U.S.M.C.; 4th Company, Lieut. Arthur Stokes, U.S.M.C.; 2d Battalion, bluejackets from Maryland, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Elliott, U.S.N.; band from U.S.F.S. West Virginia; 3d Battalion, bluejackets from the West Virginia, Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington, U.S.N.; 4th Battalion, bluejackets from the Colorado, commanded by Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilson, U.S.N.; band from the Pennsylvania; 5th Battalion, bluejackets from the Pennsylvania, commanded by Lieut. W. S. Turpin; band from the Colorado; battery of Artillery, Lieut. H. V. Butler, U.S.N.

Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, 3d U.S. Cav., proposes a scheme of military instruction for the people at large which is at once radical and interesting. He holds that what is needed is that a constantly increasing number of young men should be taken into the Army for a single enlistment and then returned to civil life, where they would be available for service in time of war. To accomplish that result he would prohibit re-enlistments except of non-commissioned officers whose re-enlistment he would encourage by increasing their pay. Captain Hanna would also shorten the enlistment period for private soldiers to two years. Discussing his project in an article which appears in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, he says: "There are about 40,000 privates in the Army as organized to-day. If one-half of this number is discharged yearly an army of 100,000 men will be scattered throughout the country within five years. Fifteen years from the termination of such enlistment they are still in the flush of life, and at the end of twenty years they will not be so old but what their blood will quicken at the very thought of war. Ten years of such a system will place 200,000 trained soldiers in the country, and each succeeding five years will add its increment of 100,000 men. After from twenty to twenty-five years there will be from 400,000 to 500,000 men in the country, within the ages prescribed for our militia, with two years' training in the Regular Army, from whom we can expect assistance."

Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A., is of the opinion that one way to check the crime of desertion would be to remove the power to remit any part of a sentence imposed upon a deserter by court-martial from all commanders except the President himself. "The constant remitting of such sentences," says Colonel Crane, in the Journal of the Infantry Association, "undoubtedly tends to give officers and enlisted men an erroneous idea as to the gravity of the offense committed, and thereby tends to increase the crime of desertion. Besides, it is unjust to those who have not deserted. For a number of years the writer of this article has contended that the increasingly frequent exhibitions of leniency shown deserters has been detrimental to the discipline of the Army, and tended to increase desertion. It is believed that in none of the schedules of punishment published from time to time from our highest source of command, have sufficient punishments been decreed for desertion. And it is believed that the effect of those limitations put upon the deserter's punishment has been to gradually cause the Army officer himself to look upon the crime with unjustifiable leniency and to show such sentiment in the mild sentences awarded deserters when tried by general courts-martial."

The new hospital at Fort Lyon, Colo., for tuberculous patients from the Navy will doubtless be made the subject of special appropriation in the next Navy bill. This hospital has been established by executive order and thus far has had no special appropriation of its own. The old Army post at Fort Lyon, consisting of 650 acres with the substantial old stone buildings that had been abandoned, has been cleaned up and put in good order. There are

now sixty patients there and the medical officer in charge reports that the conditions are apparently much better for them at Lyons than at Fort Bayard, owing mainly to the feeling that they are in their own quarters. The new artesian well at Fort Lyon is running forty gallons a minute, the new subsistence storehouse and bakery are completed, and the four buildings for quarters, each 27 by 135 feet, are in order for use. A new bowling alley and a recreation room have been built and wide porches constructed on all the old buildings. On the parade ground sixty tents have been set up, most of which are now occupied by patients. Work will begin this fall on the central power lighting and heating plant. The contract requires that this plant shall be complete in eight months, and it includes a complete ice making and refrigerating plant, garbage crematory, pumps and pipes for distributing artesian water, as well as steam heating system for all the buildings at the post.

"The contrast between the forces under the command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., and Sir Arthur Moore, commanding the Atlantic Fleet of the British navy," says the Army and Navy Gazette, of London, "is most striking, and highly calculated to cause a thrill. Moreover, as the United States battleships have not yet left the Atlantic, they can be utilized also for the purpose of insisting upon an immediate strengthening of the Atlantic guard, either by joining the Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleet, or by the despatch of the Royal Sovereigns, 'Britain's Forlorn Hope,' to Gibraltar as a special service reserve. At the back of such an agitation there would be the old rallying cry that we are not laying down sufficient battleships. We have noticed, indeed, in more than one of the provincial papers, statements to the effect that unless we lay down four battleships next year we shall be behind-hand in regard to the two-Power standard. This statement is based upon the assertion that Germany will, by 1911, have turned out nine Dreadnoughts to our ten, a statement which is absolutely without the slightest foundation in fact. It is, indeed, clear on the official figures of the two countries that if we content ourselves with two this year and two next we shall still be five vessels ahead of Germany in completed and effective Dreadnoughts in 1911."

At the military tournament of U.S. troops held recently at St. Joseph, Mo., in the machine gun platoon contest the Machine Gun Platoon of the 2d U.S. Cavalry established a record that shows that the time for getting the Maxim guns into action is measured by seconds. With a section of the platoon mounted and fully equipped for field service, at the pistol shot, the section was moved forward at a gallop for 100 yards, the gun put into action and firing commenced in thirty-five seconds from the time of the pistol shot. With the gun prepared for action, a belt through the feed box and the cannoneers at posts, at the pistol shot the gun was packed on the gun mule, the section moved to the rear 100 yards and the gun put into action and firing commenced in one minute and thirteen seconds from the time of the pistol shot. In both of these movements the ammunition mules and lead horses were taken to the rear, under supposed cover, without confusion. It is thought that this record will somewhat dispel the fear of some critics of the Maxim gun that it is too slow in coming into action. The platoon was organized and commanded by Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 2d Cav.

Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, is pushing construction work on the isthmian waterway at a rate which shows that he thoroughly understands what he is there for. The work accomplished during the month of September surpassed that of any former month, the total excavations for the month amounting to 1,517,412 cubic yards, or 206,904 yards more than in the month preceding, and 764,124 yards more than were taken out in September, 1906. This increase is all the more impressive in view of the fact that 11.9 inches of rain fell in the Canal Zone in September last, which was slightly in excess of the rainfall in August, and nearly three inches more than in July. Reports from various sources indicate the utmost harmony and thorough co-operation among all forces engaged in canal work, and at the present rate the completion of the project will be accomplished considerably earlier than its most enthusiastic supporters have estimated. Colonel Goethals and his military associates in the enterprise are giving a fine exhibition of what the Army can do in peace.

Col. Charles W. Larned, professor, U.S.M.A., informs us that subscriptions to a memorial to William Saunders, late hospital steward and dental surgeon at West Point, have been received aggregating \$222.20. The memorial will take the form of an upright slab of granite, having the general shape of an obelisk, standing upon a granite plinth. The aggregate height of shaft and plinth will be seven feet eight inches. The front face of the shaft is polished, and has in raised letters the name "William Saunders." Above this is an incised palm branch, and below, in incised letters, the following inscription: "William Saunders, born 1835—died 1906. For forty-nine years hospital steward, dental surgeon and undertaker at the Military Academy. Simple and genial of life; a generous, unswerving and discreet friend; he has served the living and the dead of generations of West Pointers. Erected by friends." The design and inscription have been submitted to and approved by the Memorial Hall Committee.

Speaking of the visit of the First Division of the Pacific Fleet, Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, U.S.N., commanding, to Honolulu, the Gazette of that city says: "While Honolulu is made perhaps more than ever a favorite rendezvous of the nation's ships, the Navy has certainly taken such a hold as it has not had before upon the hearts of Honolulu, on account of the visit of Admiral Dayton's squadron. That the 'men behind the guns' have had no small part in enhancing these cordial relations is a statement that will be universally seconded by the community. All have been impressed by their general demeanor, intelligent and frank above average, by their stalwart appearance and manly bearing, above all by their remarkably excellent and self-respectful conduct, their human good humor and geniality. Their splendid and most generous entertainment to 'the people of Honolulu,' on the eve of departure, marked them as exceptionally

good fellows whose stay in Honolulu will long be remembered."

The transport Sherman sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila Oct. 5, with the 18th Infantry (35 officers, 817 enlisted men), and the following military passengers: Colonel Davis, Lieutenant Colonel Paulding, Majors Kirby and Pursell, Captains Gordon, G. W. Martin, Wiegell, Evans, Grote, Hunt, Sheldon, Taylor, Barnes, Burtt, Peyton, Lieutenants Dillingham, Pendleton, Watts, Morrow, Lewis, Gunster, Taylor, Pike, Alfonte, Holmes, Olson, Hatfield, Cummins, Musgrave, Sharp, Bartlett, Magruder, Lemly, Lockett and Sullivan, 18th Inf.; Colonels Sharpe, 30th; Mason, 29th Inf.; Abbott, Corps of Engrs.; Majors Borden, Glennan, surgeons; Taggart, 24th Inf.; Ruckman, Coast Art. Corps; Captains Arnold, Kelton, quartermasters; Lawson, 4th Field Art.; Ruffner, Billingslea, Halloran, and Krebs, assistant surgeons; Embick, Coast Art. Corps; Macklin, 25th; Lieutenant Sykes, 25th; Mills, 24th Inf.; three Hospital Corps, eighteen casuals. The Crook sailed Oct. 2 from Manila for San Francisco with the following military passengers: First Lieut. Charles F. Andrews, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. D. Barlow, 13th Inf.; Cont. Surg. Frank C. Griffiths; 2d Lieut. John N. Hodges, Engrs.; 2d Lieut. Albert E. Kaempfer, 13th Inf.; Capt. Robert McCleave, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. David H. Scott, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward H. Tarbutton, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John S. Upham, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Augustus B. Van Wormer, 8th Inf.; 239 enlisted men, 2d Battalion, 13th Inf., and 51 casuals.

At the second day's session of the fourth national convention of the German-American Alliance, held recently in New York city, the committee on personal liberty in its report, read by its chairman, Philip Rappaport, of Indianapolis, protested against "the interference of the Church in legislation and politics and its meddling with the private affairs of a public officer," criticized the Governor of Indiana for his appeal for temperance legislation, commended Henry Watterson for "the courageous expression of his sentiments" against prohibition, and declared in favor of the re-establishment of the Army canteen. The report was adopted by the convention. A permanent committee, with Dr. Ernst Richard, of Columbia University, as chairman, was appointed to work in the movement for universal peace.

That the growing use of automobiles has not had the expected effect of lessening the cost of horses is shown clearly enough in the annual report of the Quartermaster General of the Army, the figures given indicating a slightly higher level of prices than in the year preceding. The animals and other means of transportation purchased for the Army during the last fiscal year included the following: 1,372 Cavalry horses at an average of \$142.31 each; 186 Artillery horses at an average of \$179.38; 514 riding horses at an average of \$164.18; 121 draft horses at an average of \$239.55; 2,224 draft mules at an average of \$176.19; 755 pack mules at an average of \$144.63; 100 riding mules at an average of \$169; 12 automobiles at an average of \$2,486.80.

It is expected that several sets of the new sanitary scutletts will be placed on the battleships before they go to the Pacific. There will be four of these fountains on each ship. They will consist simply of plain iron troughs with pipes throwing up a small stream in each trough in such shape that the men can bend over and drink at them, cups being entirely dispensed with. This method of using water has been objected to on account of its wastefulness, but this seems to be offset by the avoidance of infection and the new device will be tried for a while at any rate.

In reply to complaints coming from Spain that the Spaniards at work on the Panama Canal are suffering from a terrible mortality, the Department of State has transmitted to our Minister at Madrid a statement showing that some 5,535 laborers shipped to the Isthmus on account of the commission from Cuban and Spanish ports, and during the eighteen months following Feb. 1, 1906, but ninety-two deaths have occurred on the Isthmus among Spaniards.

A retired officer of the Army suggests that if the physical tests ordered by the War Department should result in the retirement of Army officers now on the active list their places should be filled by the transfer from the retired list of officers who can meet the requirements. The proposition has in it an obvious suggestion of fairness, though the equestrian accomplishments of our officers show that there are to be no vacancies.

The Ottawa Citizen suggests that an international contest be arranged between the British, Canadian and United States Artillery, somewhat on the lines of the Palma Trophy competition for rifle shooting. "In the case of the United States," says our Canadian contemporary, "it would be necessary to bring their guns over here, or to take guns from Canada across the line, but the expense would not be heavy."

A feature of the Carter-Greene-Gaynor case is that Carter has served his term and is now engaged in the lucrative work of a high-class engineer, while the men who were his partners are still in custody, awaiting action on their appeal before entering upon the serving of their term for the offense of which Carter was convicted.

At the unveiling of the McKinley monument at Buffalo, Sept. 5, Co. K, of the 12th Infantry, appeared in the procession with eighteen men in line. Photographs were taken of this interesting illustration of the depletion of the Army under the present low pay in good times.

Bids for condemned small arms and other supplies will be opened at the U.S. Arsenal, Springfield, Mass., on Oct. 21. The property to be sold includes 35,000 Springfield rifles, caliber .45, bayonets, spare parts of mechanism, etc.

Five 15-inch smooth-bore Rodman guns with carriages, etc., are advertised for sale at Fort Popham, Me., and bids will be opened on Oct. 23.



## ANNUAL REPORTS.

## CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, U.S.A., commandant of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, Fort Riley, Kan., in his annual report, just published, states that the present needs of the school are as follows: 1, An officer of the Engineer Corps to be instructor in pioneer duties and in topography; 2, Funds to cover the purchase of the necessary apparatus for the laboratory; 3, A line officer of experience to take charge of the Training School for Bakers and Cooks; 4, Sufficient quarters for the school personnel.

General Godfrey sets forth that the reorganization of the Artillery Corps, with its resulting changes, together with the relief of the entire cavalry garrison, have been adverse to the proper prosecution of the work of the schools. The director of the School of Cavalry has been changed so frequently that it has been impossible for him to get thoroughly in touch with his work or to record the results. Nevertheless, taken as a whole, the year has been successful, and the zeal and application of all subordinates thoroughly satisfactory.

Included in General Godfrey's report is that of the Director of the School of Field Artillery, Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., in which he questions the wisdom of the policy of sending young officers just from West Point to the School of Application. Colonel Macomb says: "The spirit of all those artillery officers who had seen some service before taking the course was excellent, and in marked contrast to that of the young officers just from West Point, detailed by the War Department. After careful observation I am convinced that it will be far wiser to send officers just from West Point at once to their regiments where they will quickly be thrown into responsible positions, and find out how little they know practically. They will come in contact with older officers who know their business, and will see where their own education is deficient practically. Two years under a good captain or battalion commander, with some experience on their own part in instructing and handling enlisted men will make them wish to remedy deficiencies in their professional knowledge. A man just out of West Point is stale, or overtrained, so far as any school work is concerned. He must quickly learn to know himself, and the service as it is. He can never do so except by direct contact with troops, and the sooner the better."

Another interesting suggestion from Colonel Macomb is that the personnel at Fort Riley should be kept at the maximum, otherwise the full value of the fine plant assembled there can never be utilized. The strongest efforts to bring up the new organization at Fort Riley to its full legal number are therefore recommended in order that it may be fully tried out before the next year.

Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th U.S. Cav., in charge of the Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers, whose report is incorporated in that of the commandant, states that the instruction of farriers becomes more satisfactory each term and that a great step in advance was taken when the detailing of recruits was abolished. He adds: "Four years ago organization commanders frequently sent to this school enlisted men that they hoped might never return, but our graduates undoubtedly proved of value, for the present class is as fine a collection of enlisted men as I have ever seen."

## DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, Philippines Division, expresses regret in his annual report that so much of the allotment for barracks and quarters in the Department has to be expended in constant repairs on flimsy, temporary constructions, principally of nipa and bamboo. He recommends concrete constructions for large posts and barracks not smaller than for one battalion or for one squadron. At present, security from fire and other reasons require buildings of a garrison to be scattered over a great area. Under the proposed system the post would be very much more concentrated, with a great reduction in the expenses for transportation, maintenance, etc.

Among the recommendations contained in the report are the following: That a military bridge be built across the Agus river at Camp Keithley, thus enabling troops to pass to the east side of Lake Lanao promptly without the necessity of using launches, which invariably warn renegade Moros of punitive expeditions; also that a narrow gauge railway be built between the two points indicated above.

One of the most interesting statements in the report of General Bliss is that there is a large deposit of coal on the coast of Sibuguey Bay, within easy reach of Zamboanga, which is reported by experts to compare favorably with Australian or Japanese coal, or the coal from the Batan mine in Luzon. It is believed that a contract with the parties owning the mine for delivery of coal, to begin at a fixed future date to be agreed upon, would enable the mine to be put in operation and a supply of good coal be obtained at the fixed time, with great advantage to the Government.

General Bliss concurs in a recommendation by the Chief Surgeon of the Department for the construction of a building in connection with the military hospital at Zamboanga, where officers and the wives of officers and non-commissioned officers requiring special treatment can receive it instead of being taken to Manila. It is also recommended that the number of sergeants of the Hospital Corps at the larger posts be increased in order that one sergeant may be selected as permanent assistant to the contract dental surgeon. Still another noteworthy recommendation is that fines imposed by summary courts revert to the posts, to create a general fund for use in army athletics. This would materially tend to diminish the number of offenses.

With reference to the health, discipline and efficiency of the forces of his command, General Bliss says: "As to readiness for field service, I think that the troops of this department are as fit as can reasonably be expected. I am ready to march them, with or without packs, against any other troops in the Service under like conditions. A great handicap (which I know is not peculiar to this department) is in the lack of sufficient trained officers. Every order which is issued from the War Department upon this subject plainly contemplates that junior officers are, or should be, themselves under instruction, together with the enlisted men. In view of the great importance now attached, and properly so, to field training, it cannot be contemplated that the larger part of the details of training the American Army for field service shall be in the hands of its most junior officers. Yet such is the case. Of the forty-one company organizations in this department, nineteen (approximately half) are commanded by lieutenants. If the officers who ought to be with their organizations were with them and took part in the practice marches and in the other more or less wearisome (from the point of view of the enlisted men) details of

instruction for field service, the men of the companies would endure the labor and the more or less harassing restrictions far more cheerfully than they now do."

As to the value of practice marches as a means of hardening troops, General Bliss offers the following opinions: "I think that the principal hardening process should be in the form of every kind of athletic exercise, in which the interest of the soldier will be stimulated by competition, by prizes and by special privileges, and in all of which the soldier can be made to cheerfully engage because it is sport. If practice marches can be looked upon by them merely as a test to see whether the hardening process resulting from other and more agreeable forms of training has accomplished its object, and if, for this purpose, the test is made only as often as is necessary to show that the men are in fit condition, the marches will lose the greater part of their obnoxiousness to the enlisted man."

"Orders upon this subject constantly refer to the desirability of encouraging men in playing baseball and in engaging in other forms of athletic sport. They should not only be encouraged but should be required to do this—officers of all grades as well as enlisted men. A series of athletic sports scientifically designed to develop all the muscles and sinews, and in which the soldier would engage with great interest, especially under the stimulus of rewards such as is provided for him in target practice, can be easily arranged. If this be properly done, everyone who knows anything about the scientific training of the body knows that it would require a small part of the time of each day."

"With interest properly stimulated the soldier can be trusted to voluntarily give plenty of additional time to it. It should be preceded each day, in the cool of the morning, by a practice march, without packs, by the entire command until it can, without fatigue, do three miles in forty-five minutes. Thereafter this practice march need be repeated only at less frequent intervals, in order to keep the command up to this point. With this combined training, the greater part of which will be in the form of amusement and not work, I believe that any infantry command can do much more than its ten miles, with full pack, and under a time limit, with far less feeling of hardship than is now the case when it makes a shorter march and takes the entire day for it if it so chooses."

## A PLEA FOR SPECIAL RATES.

There is no class of men who have suffered so much from the recent attempt to limit the discretion of the railroads in the matter of giving special rates as public servants who are obliged to travel. Congress very promptly, and very properly, met this difficulty in the case of the President by voting a special allowance for traveling expenses and secured for themselves, in addition to their liberal allowance for mileage, an increase of fifty per cent. in their yearly salaries. It is only just and reasonable that they should show a corresponding consideration for members of the military services upon whom have been imposed new and unexpected burdens by the extension of our empire half way around the globe, with a corresponding demand for travel upon the part of those who are called upon to defend it. How serious their situation is indicated by the letter which follows, which comes to us from an officer of the Army:

"I wish to thank the Quartermaster General and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for attempting to secure special rates for members of the immediate families of Army men. That is such a good piece of work that I for one wish to raise my voice in praise and appreciation of it. And I am sure that many others are watching this effort on your part with as much interest in it as I have. I am stationed out here on the Pacific coast, and am a married lieutenant. To take a leave and go East is out of the question for me on account of the enormous railroad fare. I don't mind it on my own account, but my wife is extremely anxious to visit her parents in the East before we go on foreign service again. Her parents are well along in years and are not in good health. But, being a lieutenant, I simply cannot afford to pay about \$250 for railroad fare and other necessary traveling expenses for a trip East and return. Can borrow the money but have a perfect horror of getting in debt. I quote this from my private affairs because I believe that there are hundreds of other Army men who often find themselves in the same predicament that I am in just now. Expenses are enormous out here. Servants, for example, cost \$45 to \$50 a month, a third of a lieutenant's pay. It's a serious problem to get far enough ahead to meet an emergency like this. And every little bit that helps to relieve the pressure is warmly appreciated. The reduced rates we used to get were such a help that we felt entitled to them as though they were a part of our stated allowances, for Army people are not like civilians who can live near their own relatives or wherever else they please. In addition to having to pay railroad fare for our families to accompany us when we are traveling under orders, nearly everybody wants to go home or to allow his family to go home on a visit at least once during his tour of duty in the States. However, this is not entirely necessary under ordinary conditions, but in case of serious illness of one's relatives we cannot help feeling that it is absolutely necessary to make the trip home to see them. But what married lieutenant can afford the expense of a full fare across the continent and back unless he has outside means?"

## "WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE ARMY?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Opportunity has recently been given post and regimental commanders to secure the presentation of their views to the Adjutant General of the Army in connection with causes leading to desertions and non-recruitment.

General Miles established a precedent under which the views of the Army, on subject of uniform, were obtained directly from officers of all grades. These are about the only instances known to the writer in which the staff has been compelled to at least hear the views of officers generally. Whether unasked-for suggestions receive welcome or will ever run the gauntlet of "regular channels" are questions which most line officers will answer to their own satisfaction. To what extent suggestions, critical or not, published in Service papers furnish or rather are accepted as food for thought must remain unanswered.

Let me venture to ask, in any event, what thought has been given by the General Staff toward reconciling their rigid, inelastic orders demanding field service, separation of commands from their posts, full strength to accompany them, etc., with the equally rigid exactions of the Army Regulations intended to protect the interests of the government in the great plants established for shelter of troops; to protect responsible officers in their rights connected with property in their custody; to protect commanding officers in their endeavors to administer the af-

fairs of their commands in accordance with said regulations?

The lives of post commanders have become burdens by reason of efforts to reconcile these conflicting requirements. What industrial plant will bear shutting down, shifting of foremen and employees, reducing of forces, etc., to the extent indicated in G.O. 177 and G.O. 44?

"General, may I excuse a baker?" "General, may I excuse some clerks?" "General, may I excuse the post quartermaster?" "General, may I retain enough men to at least serve as watchmen?" See exactions of guard manual for number of sentinels. "General, Lieutenant So-so is engaged on special work ordered by War Department. May he be excused?" "General, the work of recruiting depot post requires certain personnel. May I excuse them?" "General, the public animals left at post should be looked after. May I excuse men for this work? Please tell me how many men you will allow for the animals left?"

"General, there are forty families in the post. They should really be considered during absence of troops. May I leave a few men to empty ashes, deliver coal and haul away garbage?"

"General, may I leave the prisoners to help take care of the grounds? There are only a few of them but they will help some under the circumstances."

"General, the prisoners, military convicts, ought really to be guarded. May I keep enough men to do this? How many do you think reasonable considering the responsibilities imposed on me and the restrictions imposed to avoid overtaxing the men with excessive guard duty?"

"Company commanders will be permitted to have their full organizations one day each week." G.O. 177.

"All practice marches and field exercises will be made with full strength, with only such exceptions as may be considered absolutely necessary by the department commander."

Will some member of the General Staff indicate how post commanders can avoid asking a single one of above questions, to say nothing of a far greater number which must arise to vex the commanding officer? How about barrack guards; the special work of extra and special duty involving fifty to one hundred individuals, each of whose situation must be presented to the department commander, days' journey away from the ground, with question, "May I?"

I ask frankly—and ask a frank reply—Can any manager or superintendent conduct his affairs satisfactorily when the minutiae of operation must be referred to a remote head—not for approval, but for authority?

Nay! and the sooner garrison administration is recognized the sooner will part of the "matter with the Army" be corrected. It is not desired, nor is it intended, to cast the slightest animadversion on the members of the General Staff; but it remains a fact that of the forty-four members but two, Colonel Anderson and Colonel Duncan, have had sufficient personal experience in administration of our modern, large garrisons to enable them to appreciate the force of the remarks herein contained. Such administration is a reality, not a theory, and must be administered for always with reduced numbers and not with an ideal personnel and equipment, such as apparently forms the basis of orders for field service in time of peace. Centralization for minutiae instead of for the higher problems only!

EXPERIENCE.

## NATIONAL RESERVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It seems too bad that the great energy and enthusiasm exhibited by the militia of the different states, in their endeavors to perfect themselves in military knowledge and skill, should not become of permanent benefit to this government. Three regiments of militia in each state should be selected by competitive drill and organized into a brigade of national reserves, to be commanded by an officer of experience detailed from the Regular Army, supported by a staff of officers who have seen service in the Regular Army. These Regular officers should expect to take the field with their brigade in time of war and should have full charge of its instruction and development with that object in view.

These regiments should be selected by competitive drill from the state militia instead of being organized independently of them. The states should cede the control of these regiments to the national government, with armories and equipments for their use. All officers of the regiments of militia selected to become reserves should be continued in service by the government as regimental officers to keep intact those organizations and as a recognition of their good work in making their regiments the best regiments of their state. At the end of a three-years' enlistment in the reserves they should again compete with the other militia regiments of their state to ascertain if they are still the most efficient regiments for national service, and if not, they should return to the service of the state as regiments of militia and be replaced by those regiments found more worthy of supporting the Regular Army in the service of this government. This arrangement would give both the militia and the reserves an inspiration to maintain the highest state of efficiency possible, the militia to secure the honor of becoming reserves and the reserves to retain it in the next competitive test.

After brigades were formed the government should create divisions, under division commanders of Regular Army experience, from three brigades of three adjacent states. Likewise corps should be formed from three adjacent divisions controlling the brigades of nine adjacent states, commanded by experienced officers of the Regular Army. Thus the pick of the country by competitive drill and physical test, would be ready and armed at the government's command under able-bodied, experienced officers in the very prime of life, to support the Regular troops in time of war.

The additional expense then would be insignificant to the benefit derived, and I doubt if it would cost much more than the present maneuvers. As the organized militia have already some place to drill and to care for arms, it would not be necessary to go to great expense for such purposes, as the government would acquire the armories with the militia regiments.

As to the benefits to be derived from this proposed plan, the greatest I think would fall to the Regular officers. Senior colonels would fill positions as brigadier generals of reserves while awaiting promotion to the rank of brigadier generals of the Regular Army, thereby making vacancies for younger officers, while they themselves draw the pay and receive the courtesies of brigadier generals in return for the knowledge they impart to the reserves. Thus in the order of seniority officers would be generals of reserves, then of the Army, and colonels who have served for years and see little hope of becoming brigadier generals before being retired could find service as generals in the reserves, a more pleasant outlook than possible service in their last days with their regiments in the Philippines as colonels only. The brigades, divisions and



corps, with their several staffs, would permit of sufficiently rapid promotion all down the line, so that the salaries of lieutenants would keep pace with their increasing expenses. These reserves would be subject to service without further formalities and having passed a physical test, and being in all respects prepared to take the field they would relieve the government of a tremendous amount of labor at a critical time. The remaining militia regiments would constitute a second reserve, having a fair knowledge of what was required of them, especially if they had seen service in the reserve itself at any time, and requiring only general officers to make them a force to be reckoned with. From this second reserve or militia the Regular Army and the reserves could recruit to their maximum strength and not weaken their efficiency by taking in raw recruits.

The states would be benefited by having a militia inspired to greater efforts towards perfection and subject to greater state control through the knowledge that the state, for misconduct, could bar them from competing for the coveted position in the reserves.

The militia would be benefited by being recognized as an important factor in our national security as well as by being the recipients of instruction of experienced commanders who had seen actual service. They would strive to win the respect of those officers over them and by learning what war really meant, would control more or less the "jingo" spirit of the country.

J. G. M.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF ENLISTMENT.

Fort Wright, Wash., Sept. 22, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the July number of the Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association, page 44 to 47, 1st Lieut. W. Krueger, 2d Inf., writes on "Desertions and the Oath of Enlistment." The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 17 publishes a letter written by "A. M. D.," in which the writer of the letter adds his "weight of approval to the excellent article of Lieutenant Krueger." Both article and letter are timely and the subject treated merits the serious consideration of the War Department.

In an article written by the undersigned in March, 1893, and published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution in September, 1895, on the subject of "Recruiting and Training of the Company," there appear the following words in connection with administering the oath of enlistment: "The recruits, on joining, are measured for their uniforms and fitted out as soon as possible. When this is accomplished the ceremony of 'Renewal of Oath of Enlistment' should take place. This should be made as imposing as possible. The ceremony should take place on the parade, the entire garrison participating, the Oath of Enlistment being read to the recruits by the adjutant of the command."

While the peace strength of our Army has been more than doubled since 1893, the number of desertions occurring annually has increased in an even greater ratio. In 1892 that number was 1,410; in 1906, it was 6,274. It has, for a number of years, been the belief of the present writer, that an imposing ceremony of "Renewal of Oath of Enlistment" would prove an effective means of lessening the evil of desertion, and time and experience have only strengthened this belief. The reasons underlying such a belief, and which need not be mentioned here, will appear obvious to any officer who will give the subject earnest consideration.

In the September number of Army and Navy Life, page 284, we read under the heading, "Presentation to the Standard," the following: "In the new Drill Regulations for the Field Artillery with reference to ceremonies, provision is made for the ceremony, 'Presentation to the Standard.' This function was recommended by the Field Artillery Board of Fort Riley, Kan. It is now being tested, and if it is found to be satisfactory, will be adopted by all arms of the United States Army." Let us hope that the test now being made of the new ceremony of "Presentation to the Standard" may be found to be satisfactory and that the War Department, when adopting it for all arms of the Service, will go a step farther and combine with it the ceremony of "Renewal of Oath of Enlistment."

CHARLES MILLER, Captain, 3d Infantry.

#### THE PAY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We too frequently hear it said "Amend the pay bill to suit us or we will kill it," and "I would rather have no increase than have it in the form of the proposed bill." Those of us who are satisfied to leave matters of legislation to the War Department begin to look forward to the approaching session of Congress with considerable concern. We are getting into debt more and more. Our monthly pay will not provide bare necessities and at the end of the month there are always a few bills left unpaid. This continues for a few months and then we have to get a loan to clean up the sheet. When will we ever be able to repay these loans? Even the most fortunate of us will soon be placed in a position where we cannot secure further loans.

If this agitation even delays action on an increase in our pay, it is nothing short of a crime that the Army at large will never forgive. Instead of quarreling over details we had better get together and ask for a sufficient increase to allow us to live at least with decency, and nothing short of a forty per cent. increase will do it. But after all, by what right do Army officers seek to interfere with legislation, especially when it is a question of a bill prepared and approved by the War Department with the sanction and approval of the President?

J. K. L.

#### A LOYAL FILIPINO.

Camp Connell, Samar, Aug. 14, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have received a copy of the letter written you by Miguel Romalde, President of Tolosa, Leyte, in regard to his alleged cruelties to prisoners. Señor Romalde is a man who is intensely loyal to America and who does not desire independence for the islands. As he told me one day, he would be the first pulajane if independence is given to the islands. He told me that the present is the only time he has been able to know where his right hand is; that is, never before has he been in a position to count on the harvesting of his crops and afterwards on having the use of his money. He knows what happened under Spanish rule and is morally certain as to what will happen under Filipino rule. That being the case, he wants us to stay, and his position on this subject has earned him the hatred of the politicians.

He feels keenly the insults and slanders that they have

put on him, especially that American papers have made mention of his alleged misdeeds. If you will give him a small notice that this is hearsay about him and mention his good work and loyalty, it will do him a world of good. In this connection I would add that Doctor Doherty, the anti-imperialist, made a tour of Leyte and did not call on American officers for any information; at least he did not at Dagami, and everyone who knows Filipino character knows perfectly well what testimony they will give, especially if they have any enmity toward the accused.

Dr. Doherty's very method of investigation, biased and underhanded, should condemn any testimony he might bring to light. The method of coddling these agitators and giving them everything and neglecting and practically deserting the men who are loyal is a disgrace and its logical result is the election of Gomez, a felon, to the Assembly from Manila. You are in a position to point out the danger and I hope you will do it in no uncertain terms.

L.

#### A WILD SEPTEMBER CHARGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As I left my house I was met by a wild charge of leaves. They had mobilized on the park, the red maple cavalry, the yellow birch cavalry, the green mounted rifles represented by elms and poplars. In a sort of khaki appeared the somber ashes.

After certain preliminary maneuvers, the calling of the roll, squad and platoon formation, the salute to the colors and final words of command, they whirled along at a mad gallop, as if led by Sheridan or Kearny of our side, or Jeb Stuart, of the Confederates. As wild a wind actuated them as that which on a memorable occasion precipitated Mr. Pecksniff into his half-open doorway.

I stood fascinated by this dashing body of dragoons—this "noble six hundred." There was no laggard in the charge. They fought for their country and glory. With flashing sabers they rode on to victory or death. I thought I could hear the slogan of the Scotts Grays—the cries of Inneskillering, or the barbaric yells of the Mahdi's followers. Behind them tugged the artillery at the guns and caissons, as many a time I have seen them in a never-to-be-forgotten youth. Far ahead of the whole body seemed to ride one plumed and gallant leader, some Henry of Navarre—or my equally brave and dashing schoolmate, that other Henry—the beloved Guy. Who would not follow this knight *sans peur et sans reproche*? Not always was the impetus to the front, some troopers turned to right or left.

"Sabring the gunners there;  
Flashed all their swords in air."

Others stopped for single combat with gallant foemen worthy of their steel. By their scarlet coats we guessed them Englishmen, but French cuirassiers met them in deadly embrace.

I saw the slow advance; the trot, the gallop, the charge! At times they circled about like Cossacks. One could not dissociate them from the idea of soldiery, and when the charge was over and each captain led off his troop, the sergeants seemed to call the roll, and one almost heard in certain cases the answering report, "Dead on the field of honor!" What cause induced this heroism? What sorrow was there in the far-off home? We know not the motive, but imagine it was patriotism. Neither did the troopers know it. "Theirs but to do and die." Whether they added to their realm, or spread an idea, or freed a people, who can tell? All we can know is that "Twas a famous victory!"

W. W. B.

#### A DOUBTFUL STATEMENT.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 13, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have the honor to enclose herewith clipping from the morning Oregonian, Portland, Sept. 13, 1907, and request that it be published in your JOURNAL, when convenient, for the information of the Service at large. I further desire to state, without fear of contradiction, that the sum and substance of this letter will be supported and substantiated by all the post non-com. staff, U. S. Army, and all the hospital stewards, who are known to be the backbone of intelligence in our Army to-day. And our motto is "50 per cent. increase of pay, the component of the ration increased one-half, no savings whatever to be made and no money apportioning to a soldier's ration to pass into the hands of a company commander on any account." And last but not least we don't desire a canteen under any consideration, nor any so-called post exchange, under any other guise. Give us a good commissary that has always stood the test; eliminate canteens—for they are saloons in disguise—and prevent soldiers and officers from being bartenders, and from suspicion.

JAMES ERLMEYER.

The article enclosed with this communication, signed "W. N. Ruggles," declares that desertions are not caused by the restrictions on the canteen, but by the failure to apply to the Army the business principles controlling other organizations which tempt the soldier from his allegiance by offering him better pay and a discharge at will. Its author says: "At the present time the United States Army is only a fit place for negroes and the lowest class of foreigners, and totally unfit for an American who can make his way in the world. It takes an exceptionally strong man in mind and will power to serve for a period of years in the Army and come out a self-respecting and respectable citizen. The discipline and social environments tend to take away a man's self-respect and independence." We should be sorry to believe that this statement meets with the approval of "all of the post non-com. staff and all of the hospital stewards," or any of them.

#### SOME BRUTAL SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Among the many "something's wrong with the Army," here are a few pertinent inquiries:

1. Suppose the furnace in the barracks of Co. X, 31st Inf., and that in the quarters of Lieut. T—, whose wife is charming and who has a dear little child, get out of order at the same time—only one engineer—weather extremely cold. Who are cold longer—the wife and child, who could go to a neighbor's, or the sixty-five "single men in barracks" who can't? Answer applies also to lumber for repairs, electrician's services, transportation—so on ad infinitum et ad nauseam.

2. Why do some officers tip liberally a Pullman car porter or a café waiter, and let soldiers work half a day packing furniture for them, and give them nothing?

3. Is it any more just to require bachelor officers to live in inferior and smaller quarters than married officers,

than to fix their pay, travel, or other allowances, at less? Is it more military to draw a distinction between single and married officers in official matters than it would be to discriminate between officers whose names begin with A and those whose names begin with Z?

4. Admitting for the sake of argument that marriage is an excellent thing for the individual, and that man's natural state is matrimony, where do the government, the bachelor officer, and the enlisted man come in?

5. Does it give one any particular advantage in the enjoyment of such emoluments as selection of quarters, use of transportation, etc., to have his name on Army muster rolls? Answer: Nie, nein, non, indi—no.

Address reply to

BRUTE.

#### ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine Commission has given the Army in the Philippines a good deal of unpleasant work by passing what is known as the "Flag Law." This act is directed at the Katipunan, whose conspirators have of late, just preceding the recent elections and since, been insiduously at work organizing secret bodies of students and others who are devoted to the idea of Filipino independence. The "Flag Law" provides that any person who exposes or wears any flag or emblem used during the late insurrection in the Philippine Islands to identify those who were in armed resistance to the United States, or any one who should wear any emblem of the Katipunan Society, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred pesos or more than five thousand pesos or by imprisonment any where from five months to five years. The same penalties apply to displaying any such emblems at a banquet or meeting or in a parade. The Manila police have been kept busy since the passage of the law making arrests. The collector of customs at Manila has confiscated a large lot of cotton goods stamped with the emblem of the Katipunan society. A considerable number of transparencies have also been confiscated.

The work of making military maps of the Philippines has progressed rapidly during the past season and the Division of Military Information reports that maps of Mindanao and Luzon are practically completed. These maps show all the information that was on the old Spanish maps and give all the newly discovered trails and fords, which is of a good deal of importance in marching troops through the island. New roads and new fords are continually being discovered and the old maps are very much out of date. Little map work has been done in Samar and Leyte because of the unsettled condition of the tribes there.

Bids for 35,000 pairs of breeches for foot service, 4,000 pairs for mounted service and 23,500 coats all for the use of Filipino scouts have been received by the division quartermaster at Manila. The bids were as follows:

	Lot 1 Pesos.	Lot 2 Pesos.	Lot 3 Pesos.
N. T. Hashim and Co.	.89	.79	1.06
Valera and Co.	.86	.63	.88
William Gitt.	.88	.78	.96
J. Danon.	.925	.825	1.15
F. Lichauco.	.78	.67	.96
Conde Hos.	.87	.75	1.04

Deliveries are promised in a very irregular way compared with deliveries under contracts in this country. Hashim and Co. offer to make three deliveries of ten days each, all to be delivered in thirty days; Wm. Gitt 2,000 garments first month, 3,000 second month, 4,000 third month, 6,000 fourth month, and remainder within eight months; Valera and Co. 1,100 garments per week; Danon 2,500 breeches Sept. 5; 1,500 every week thereafter; coats then to be manufactured at the rate of 1,500 per week; Lichauco promises first delivery in fifteen days, 2,000 garments, and the same every ten days, to include the fifth delivery when 5,000 garments will be delivered every ten days. Conde Hermanos agree to complete delivery in two hundred days.

The latest shipment of Oregon lumber to the Philippines for use by the Quartermaster General's Department embraced 500,000 feet. Under pending contracts 1,000,000 feet more is to be received, and after that it is expected that all the requirements of lumber for the use of the Army in the Philippines will be met by mills not far from Manila. After careful tests it has been decided that lumber produced in the Philippines will withstand the white ants better than that taken in from the United States.

#### TRIBUTE TO GENERAL WOTHERSPOON.

The following letter, signed "An Army Officer of Thirty-one Years' Service," appears in the New York Sun:

"In the Sun of Oct. 5 appears an editorial paragraph on the promotion of Lieut. Col. W. W. Wotherspoon, 19th Inf., to a brigadier generalship, in which several statements are made as to his record and advancement which are unjust and which convey an impression unwarranted by the facts of the case. While his promotion may carry him 'over the heads of 117 colonels and thirty lieutenant colonels' as the Army list now stands, this, in the case of an officer of forty years' service, may mean very little. As an instance it may be noted that an officer who entered the Service on the same day as General Wotherspoon and who has passed his Army life with him in the Infantry now stands third on the list of Infantry colonels. Owing to the inequalities of regimental promotion as it existed up to 1890, seniority in length of service did not always bring promotion, and General Wotherspoon was one of the victims of a system which advanced many over his head. As a matter of fact, out of the thirty Infantry colonels now in service twelve have had less service than or equal to that of General Wotherspoon, and of the seven lieutenant colonels he 'jumps' but three have served longer. If his service in the Navy is counted, as it should be, these figures will be still more in his favor. The statement in the editorial that General Wotherspoon 'is not regarded as an accomplished field officer' will bring a smile to the faces of all who know him. His services in Indian campaigns, in the Philippine insurrection, as a staff officer in the field and in Cuba and particularly in organizing and carrying on the work of the Army War College are so well known and appreciated in the Army that it is not an exaggeration to say that no appointment of a general officer for years back has given more widespread satisfaction, on the score of professional fitness as well as length of service and personal characteristics. The writer is in a position to know that the association of General Wotherspoon with the President is not intimate, as asserted in the editorial, but is confined to official relations; that he made no personal effort to obtain the appointment, has absolutely no political influence and owes his advancement to merit alone. Every one in and out of the Service who knows his modest and kindly nature, his lack of personal assertiveness and his sterling qualities will congratulate the Army on his promotion."



Notwithstanding the hardship imposed upon the industries of the Philippines by the United States tariff, the financial condition of the islands appears to be fairly satisfactory. According to a report transmitted by Governor General Smith to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, the funds in the Philippine treasury now available for purely administrative purposes amount in round numbers to \$5,000,000, or about \$2,000,000 more than was available at this time last year. Insular net revenues during the last fiscal year amounted to \$11,500,000, about the same as for the year preceding, while insular expenditures have been reduced from \$10,000,000 to about \$8,000,000. Provincial revenues amounted to approximately \$4,000,000, while provincial expenditures amounted to about \$3,900,000, the money having been devoted chiefly to the construction of roads, bridges and primary schools. There is by all accounts an increasingly efficient and more economic administration of civil affairs, and many highly intelligent Filipinos declare that under American rule the taxpayers get a four-fold better return for their money than they received under Spanish control. Many of these representative natives earnestly protest against the agitation for Philippine independence, declaring that if it were granted unrest, extravagance and retrogression would be the inevitable consequences. In nearly every province where American troops are stationed—excepting the Moro Province, of course—the relations between them and the natives are friendly and cordial, and among the law-abiding classes the withdrawal of the troops would be regarded with keen regret, the common belief being that their presence is the surest guaranty of peace and order.

Capt. Charles DeF. Chandler will make no more balloon flights at Washington for the present, but Oct. 21 will go to St. Louis to see the international balloon race, in which England, France, Germany, and this country have entries. The prize for the winner of this race will be the Gordon Bennett Cup. Captain Chandler will not be a contestant in the race, but will make three flights with Aeronaut McCoy in the latter's balloon. France, Germany and this country each has three balloons entered, while England has two, one of her contestants having been obliged by sickness to drop out. Captain Chandler has completed the ten trips required to qualify as a balloon pilot. He has sent a letter to Augustus Post, secretary of the Aero Club, informing him that he was now qualified to receive his license. Within the next few days he will hold the paper which will entitle him to enter as a contestant in balloon races. Lieutenant Lahm, the only man in the United States Army at the present time who has one of these licenses, is the holder of the balloon record for distance, having covered 402 miles. The Aero Club has offered a cup, known as the Lahm Cup, to the first aeronaut who breaks this record. Captain Chandler made an ascension from St. Louis three years ago with Leo Stevens, reaching a height of 15,000 feet, covered a distance of 130 miles, from St. Louis to Golconda, Ill., and was in the balloon nineteen and one-half hours. Practically all of the voyage was made in the night.

Among many useful results accomplished by the provisional government now in control of affairs in Cuba is a lesson in constructive policy which the Cuban people may study with profit after their own government shall have been re-established by the United States. When the present Provisional Governor, Judge Magoon, was installed in office he announced that it would be his policy to use the surplus revenues of the island for the improvement of internal improvements, sanitation and other public works conducive to the general welfare. That policy, the execution of which has been entrusted largely to officers of the United States Army, has been vigorously prosecuted and its results are visible in improved conditions in nearly every province of the island. The operations undertaken in accordance with the policy indicated are shown to some extent in a report just submitted by Governor Magoon to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. It appears that in August of the present year the expenditures for public works amounted to nearly one million dollars, the money having been spent principally in the construction of highways, public buildings, harbor improvements, light house service, various projects of sanitation, surveys, etc. The wisdom of spending the money for such purposes instead of allowing it to lie idle in the treasury is beyond question.

George W. Kirkman, formerly a captain of the 25th U.S. Infantry, who on Oct. 5 was released from the Federal Prison at Leavenworth, Kan., where he had served a term of two years and three months on conviction by a court-martial of having violated the 61st and 62d Articles of War, is endeavoring to advertise himself by threatening a campaign of reprisal against the Army for what he asserts to be wrongs he has suffered at the hands of some of its members. In an interview published in the Leavenworth Times, Kirkman is quoted as follows: "I propose to have Judge Advocate General Davis, of the Army, indicted for drawing his salary without any warrant of law, which is clearly set forth by the staff act. This gigantic graft is being worked by wholesale in the War Department. I am going to file suit for damages against the officers who sat in the two courts-martial in which I was tried at Niobrara. I will institute proceedings in the U.S. Supreme Court to mandamus the Circuit Court of Appeals, which has so studiously avoided consideration of appeal for writ of habeas corpus taken up from the U.S. Circuit Court at Topeka. They have practically nullified the writ of habeas corpus, the greatest safeguard of liberty."

The Anti-Imperialist League, which appears to consist principally of Moorfield Story, president and Erving Winslow, secretary, both of Boston, are still hopelessly using printers' ink in the attempt to turn the hands of time backward. They have sent out a circular in which they suggest that the discussion aroused by the sending a fleet to the Pacific makes the time propitious for agitating the subject of getting rid of the Philippines. They properly insist that "to sell 8,000,000 of people and their homes to any one is clearly immoral and contrary to American principles." They frankly admit that to carry out the plan of the League and give independence to the Filipinos might and probably would result in occasional disorder and disturbance for a time. They say: "The Republic of France rests upon a foundation built by many revolutions. Mexico, now so prosperous and orderly, had formerly a revolution or rising almost every year. The United States waged for four years the greatest civil war in history."

But the sale of the Philippines would be far less immoral than their deliberate consignment to the anarchy which these fanatical haters of what they choose to call "imperialism" admit would be their fate.

"The public," says the Philadelphia Press, in a tone of petty churlishness, "has no sympathy with and no pity for the middle-aged staff officers who took their fifteen-mile ride in Washington, Oct. 8." Very well. But the fact is that not one of the officers alluded to wanted either sympathy or pity. They got the order and obeyed it, promptly, uncomplainingly and to the letter, as becomes officers and gentlemen. Moreover, all accounts agree that they withstood the test wonderfully well and that, considering their ages and the long and hard service which many of them have seen, they are much more robust and alert than any similar number of men that might be chosen from any civilian vocation. Among the unthinking there appears to have been an expectation, not to say a desire, that the recent test ride would show that many of the officers engaged were decrepit and unfit for their places on the active list of the Army. That expectation, we rejoice to observe, has been almost completely disappointed. The net result of this interesting ride is to emphasize the fact that even if it be true that officers are slow in learning new tricks, they are still slower in forgetting those they once have learned.

The Youths Companion tells a story of President Lincoln and Admiral Worden, which is as old as the Civil War, but which the Companion thinks has never before been told. It is to the effect that after Worden had been disabled after the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac, Mr. Lincoln went directly to the sickroom where Worden lay, blindfolded and in great pain. Without speaking, he reached out his great hands and folded them over one of Worden's. Some one told the Lieutenant that it was President Lincoln who had come. "You do me a great honor, sir," he said. President Lincoln stroked his hand. "You need no man to do you honor, Lieutenant," he said, "for you have done great honor to yourself and your country." In all his life thereafter Admiral Worden declared that nothing ever moved him as did the grasp of the President's hands and the deep, thrilling sympathy in his voice. In the course of that visit President Lincoln told the Lieutenant that promotion was awaiting him.

Old officers of the Army will be interested in the effort that is being made to preserve the old log church at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. This old building was the garrison church at Fort Gibson and is the oldest building now standing in the territory. It has been in use continuously since 1832. Washington Irving attended this church and it was in a tent nearby that he wrote his "Tales of a Traveller." For a time the church was used as a school and Henry M. Stanley was the teacher. It was while stationed at Fort Gibson that the late General Hazen married the pretty Miss McLean, now the wife of Admiral Dewey. The poet Longfellow visited Fort Gibson in the early days and from the region drew many of his pictures of life among the Acadians in "Evangeline." Among noted officers who were stationed at Fort Gibson and attended services in the old church were Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor, Robert E. Lee, Geo. B. McClellan, and Jefferson Davis.

Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, U.S.A., returned to Washington this week after an absence of several months occupied in making a journey to Manila and return in connection with what is known as the furniture scandal. General Garlington has completed his report on the voyage home and it will be submitted within the next few days. While no details have been divulged, it is understood that it is recommended that officers who provided themselves with furniture made from handsome Philippine woods in the quartermaster's shops in Manila be permitted to pay for the same on a scale of prices horizontally reduced to about seventy-five per cent. of those charged to them after the investigation that was ordered by General Wood. It is understood that General Garlington left a report at Manila for Secretary Taft to consider in disposing of the charges filed by Mrs. Dolly Logan Tucker against her husband, Colonel Tucker. It has already been reported that Colonel Tucker has been exonerated.

The Navy General Board has completed its deliberations on the naval program to be submitted to Congress next winter and drawn up its report which is in the hands of Secretary Metcalf. While nothing has been given out as to the conclusions of the board, it is understood that the program will include at least one 25,000-ton battleship. The board has had before it a number of sketch plans of so-called Dreadnoughts, these plans taking the draftsmen in the Bureau of Construction about two days to work out. The general type of the proposed battleship it is understood will not vary much from that of the Delaware and North Dakota. Her speed would be 24 knots and her battery contain at least twelve 13-inch guns. After full consideration by Secretary Metcalf it is not unlikely the program will call for two such battleships. The board will ask for at least three up-to-date colliers.

The ninth grand annual reunion of the Society of the Porto Rican Expedition will be held on Governors Island, N.Y., headquarters of the Department of the East of the U.S. Army, through the kind invitation of Comrade Frederick D. Grant, major general, U.S.A., commanding, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 19 and 20, 1907. An elaborate program is being arranged. President Roosevelt, the Chief of Staff, the Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of War, Governor Hughes, of New York, and others have been asked to attend. All those who participated in the Porto Rican campaign are earnestly invited to be present. Gen. John R. Brooke is the national commander, and Capt. J. Carlisle DeVries is the national secretary.

Rear Admiral A. R. Couden has been detailed to succeed Capt. A. M. Knight as president of the Navy Ordnance Board. Captain Knight is to go around to the Pacific in command of the cruiser Washington. Rear Admiral Couden is one of the best known ordnance officers in the Navy, having twice been detailed to service in the bureau the first time as far back as 1882 and part of the

time as Assistant Chief of the Bureau. He has had several tours of duty as inspector of ordnance at private works and twice at Indian Head. He has also served on numerous important ordnance boards. Lieut. Comdr. V. O. Chase has reported for duty at the Bureau of Ordnance as Assistant Chief of the Bureau. His presence in the bureau is heartily welcomed by his associate officers who recognize in him one of the foremost experts in gun construction now in the Navy.

Noting the detail of Capt. Daniel B. Devore, 23d U.S. Inf., for duty at the Army War College, the 23d Infantry Lantaka remarks: "The ways of the War Department are past finding out. The Lantaka has witnessed the raid on the 23d Infantry in the spirit of grim stoicism, but this last invasion of our decimated ranks would make even a Greek philosopher look sick. The highest compliment we can pay to Daniel B. Devore, officer, gentleman and friend, lies in the serious exception we take to his going. His detail places great stress on the importance of his place in the War College. In our opinion, too much. However, we are not unmindful of the grain of comfort in it all: it is good for the War College and we shall have a fine friend at court."

Col. William H. Heuer, U.S.A., retired, who during his active service was one of the most capable and energetic officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army, is rapidly carrying to completion a system of wharves and harbor improvements at San Francisco, which is bound to give that city ampler water front facilities than it possessed before the great earthquake and fire. Colonel Heuer was placed in charge of this work because of his rare skill and wide experience in engineering projects of great importance in various parts of the country, and he has advanced the project with characteristic vigor and thoroughness, and in its completed form it will stand as an enduring monument not only to his own constructive genius, but to the Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

The unhappy bachelor who complains that women have too much consideration in the Army evidently had a twinge of conscience when it came to signing his communication, and so it appears under the heading of "Some Brutal Suggestions," and with the appropriate signature of "Brute." What rights has a bachelor officer any way under the administration of a President who disapproves of race suicide? Army men are so attractive that no excuse can be offered for an officer who insists upon remaining single. Why should he complain if he finds married men preferred before him?

Referring to the remarks of an officer of high rank in the Navy on the subject of the Navy canteen, published last week, another Navy officer, also of high rank and of long and distinguished service, writes to us saying: "I take no side in the controversy so far as the Army is concerned, but I would regard the introduction of wine and beer into the ships canteen as an unmitigated evil. Indeed, I would advocate excluding all wine and beer from our ships, except for medicinal purposes, rather than have them in a ship's canteen, and I think the time is soon coming when wine and beer will be excluded by law as spirits are now."

Taking his previous service as master's mate in the Navy into account, General Witherspoon's service dates from March 9, 1870. Taking Civil War service into the reckoning of the colonels now ranked by him, one colonel has service dating from 1861, one from 1864, three from 1865, eleven from 1867, one from 1868, and three from 1869. Five date from 1870, seven from 1871, ten from 1872, fourteen from 1873, seven from 1874, three from 1875, three from 1876. This does not include cadet service.

Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson and Capt. Albert Ross, U.S.N., started for Chicago, Oct. 11, to inspect work under way for the Great Lakes training station at Waukegan, Ill. Captain Ross, before his return to Washington, will be made rear admiral, succeeding Admiral Stockton. He has been in charge of the Great Lakes station since its beginning, and, although he retires from active service Jan. 8, 1908, he will be continued in that detail.

The outbreak of yellow fever in Cuba that in July and August seemed likely to increase into an epidemic has finally been stamped out entirely. A telegram was received at the office of the Adjutant General the past week dated Havana, Oct. 4, and signed "Kean" (Major Jeff R. Kean, M.D., U.S.A.), says: "Thomason reports Cienfuegos as free from yellow fever to-day. No new cases under treatment and no suspects."

Harper's Weekly publishes a picture representing a huge Englishman who has just removed his foot, marked on the toe "Vancouver," from the rear of a diminutive Japanese, who is rubbing the afflicted portion of his person and saying: "Little Nippon trusts his noble ally did not hurt his honorable toe." Uncle Sam is looking over the fence and making a polite attempt to suppress a pardonable snicker.

Because of the depleted condition of the stocks of Army clothing at the various depots Congress will be asked to make a larger than usual appropriation this year for Army clothing. Q.M. General Aleshire estimates that the amount necessary will be \$5,500,000. For two years past the appropriation has been inadequate and the reserve supply has been practically exhausted.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, is at White Plains, N.Y., where he will spend a month in resting. General Bell will probably return to Washington before Congress convenes in December. During his absence Major Gen. W. P. Duvall, is Acting Chief of Staff.

Members of the Navy Athletic Association desiring tickets for the annual Army-Navy football game are requested to send their applications before Nov. 1 to: The Secretary Navy Athletic Association, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

In his latest speech the Kaiser said that "if God had not great tasks in store for the Germans He would not have given them such splendid qualities." Generosity is not among them.



## RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Booth, 7th U.S. Inf., promoted colonel, vice Brown, retired, on Oct. 1, 1907, was born in Vermont, Oct. 10, 1850, and is entitled to seven years' active service before retirement for age in 1914. After being graduated from the U.S.M.A., as a second lieutenant in the class of 1872, he was assigned to the 7th Infantry, and his first service was frontier duty at Fort Benton, Mont. In addition to other services he took part in the Sioux Expedition, March 17 to Oct. 6, 1876; was guarding engineers, while improving the navigation of the Missouri river, from June to October, 1877. From October, 1879, to June 25, 1880, he was with the Ute Expedition, and while on detached service at Poplar river, Mont., December, 1880, to June 30, 1881, he was engaged in a skirmish with hostile Indians in January of the latter year. Subsequently he was constructing military telegraph lines in Dakota, and was on signal duty in charge of Northwestern Division of military lines to July, 1883. He was on frontier duty at Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., and served at other posts in that State. From October, 1892, to January, 1895, he was on duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania. As a captain in the 7th Infantry, he took part in the expedition to Santiago, Cuba, from June to August, 1898, and has served in the Philippines and Alaska. Upon reaching the grade of major, Jan. 15, 1900, he was assigned to the 6th Infantry, and was transferred back to the 7th Infantry in October of the same year. On Feb. 7, 1903, he was transferred to the 17th Infantry; was promoted lieutenant colonel, 5th Infantry, Aug. 8, 1903, and was transferred to the 7th Infantry nineteen days later.

Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, U.S.A., was placed on retired list on Oct. 9, 1907, on account of the age limit, after a distinguished record of service, which began as a private in the Civil War in 1861. He holds a medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Nez Percé Indians at Bear Paw Mountain, Mont., Sept. 30, 1877, in leading his command in the action, where he was severely wounded. He was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in the class of 1867, being commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to the 7th Cavalry. Before becoming a cadet he enlisted as a private in the 21st Ohio Volunteers for three months in 1861. His first post of duty was out on the frontier at Fort Larned, Kan. Among other duties, he was scouting in the Kansas and Indian Territory, and served at various posts on the frontier. He took part in the Yellowstone Expedition in 1873, the Black Hills Expedition in 1874, and the Sioux Expedition from May 17 to Sept. 16, 1876. He took part in the Nez Percé Expedition from May 1 to Sept. 30, 1877, being engaged at the action at Snake River, Mont., where he was wounded. During the fight with the Nez Percés, under Chief Joseph, in the Bear Paw Mountains, General Godfrey, who was then a captain, while withdrawing from a charge, had his horse shot from under him. Later, in advancing to help Capt. Owen Hale, 7th Cav., Captain Godfrey was wounded and taken from the field. Captain Hale was killed in this action. He was at the Military Academy as an instructor of cavalry tactics from August, 1879, to August, 1883, and was on frontier duty at Fort Yates from Sept. 30, 1883, to Oct. 18, 1886. At his request he was relieved as a member of the tactical board in 1890, in order to join his regiment in the field at Pine Ridge, S.D., and he was in the action at Wounded Knee, S.D., and at Drexel Mission, S.D., against Sioux Indians, in December, 1890. In returning from field service with his regiment he was injured in a railroad wreck in 1891, which necessitated his going on sick leave for some months after being in the hospital at Fort Riley. He has served as a member of the board for revising the manual of guard duty and also as a member of the board for revising the Cavalry Drill Regulations. He was commended for special efficiency by the Inspector General in 1894, and was a member of the board on emergency rations in 1895. Subsequently he has served at various posts of duty, including Cuba and the Philippines. He was brevetted major Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians at Bear Paw Mountain, Mont. He was commissioned first lieutenant, 7th Cav., Feb. 1, 1898; captain, 7th Cav., Dec. 9, 1876; major, 1st Cav., Dec. 8, 1896; was transferred to the 7th Cavalry, Jan. 7, 1897; was promoted lieutenant colonel, 12th Cav., Feb. 2, 1901; colonel, of the 9th Cavalry, June 20, 1901, and brigadier general, Jan. 17, 1907, by the appointment of Bell as major general. His last assignment was in command of the Department of Missouri, and the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kan.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, an accomplished officer of the Navy, who retires Oct. 13, 1907, on account of the age limit, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1865. Among other duty he made a varied cruise in the West Indies, Greenland and in the Mediterranean in the Congress, and returned from the latter waters in 1874 in the Brooklyn. While attached to the U.S.S. Swatara he made a cruise around the world in that ship and was on the transit of Venus expedition. While executive officer on the Iroquois, he landed with a battalion at Panama during the riots in 1885. He commanded the U.S.S. Thetis from April 11, 1889, to May, 1891, making a cruise in Behring Sea and the Arctic Ocean with the whaling fleet. He sailed as far east as Herschel Island and Mackenzie Bay in British America, and to the westward as far as Herald Island and Wrangell Islands. He also served on various boards, including that appointed in 1886, to report upon the drills and exercises of the naval service. He was lecturer on International Law at the Navy War College during the summer term of 1895, and in the same year was assigned to command the Yorktown on the Asiatic Station. He was president of the War College in 1898, and subsequently was in command of the Kentucky, was on duty as naval attaché at London, and he prepared the laws and usages of war at sea, in 1900, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, which has been issued to the Service. He reached the grade of captain July 8, 1899, and that of rear admiral early in 1907. He commanded the special service squadron which visited France in the spring of 1907, and his last assignment to duty was as president of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, at Washington.

Rear Admiral Seth M. Ackley, U.S.N., who retires for age on Oct. 12, 1907, was retired for physical disability several years ago, but was later restored to the active list by an act of Congress, and being an extra number in his grade, his retirement will result in no promotions. Rear Admiral Ackley was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1866; has served on the Guerriere, the Gettysburg and the Yantic, and other vessels. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1870, lieutenant commander in 1887, commander in 1896, captain in 1901 and rear admiral Feb. 24, 1907. He has also performed service in the Bureau of Ordnance, the Hydrographic Office, the Coast Survey and was naval secretary of the Lighthouse board in 1898, and

commanded the trainingship Dixie in 1901. His last sea command was the monitor Mohican on the Asiatic Station, in addition to which he had command of the naval station at Subig Bay.

The retirement of Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., Oct. 13, will result in the promotion of Capt. Albert Ross to the grade of rear admiral; Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins to captain, and Lieut. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood to commander.

## COLONEL BIRNIE PROMOTED.

Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, of the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., whose promotion to colonel follows the promotion on Oct. 9, 1907, of Col. Charles S. Smith, is an officer of long and distinguished service, whose professional reputation is international. He was graduated at the head of his class from the Military Academy in 1872, and commissioned to lieutenant, 13th Inf., all the members of that class being assigned to the Infantry or Cavalry. During his infantry service Colonel Birnie served as acting regimental adjutant and quartermaster, and in command for five years of one of the parties of the Wheeler Survey, traveling each year between 2,000 and 3,000 miles on mule back. On the termination of this service Lieutenant Wheeler, in a S.O., expressed his high appreciation of the services of Lieutenant Birnie, having only words of commendation for his strict and earnest attention to duty. June 13, 1878, Lieutenant Birnie was, after examination, transferred to the Ordnance, in which he has rendered such distinguished service as not only to commend him to the high approval of his own Service and his official superiors, but to attract the attention and approval of foreign ordnance experts. When he went abroad on a leave of nine months in 1880 General Sherman described him in a letter, commending him to U.S. Ministers and Consuls abroad, as "an officer of merit and marked intelligence." While in Europe visits were made to ordnance manufacturing establishments and military posts in France, England, Italy and Germany; and to government survey offices in France, England and Italy. An official report of the maneuvers of the French army was submitted to the Adjutant General, and a paper on the subject was contributed to the Journal of the Military Service Institution, Vol. III, No. 9. During Colonel Birnie's service as inspector of ordnance at West Point Foundry, November, 1880-June, 1886, the manufacture of built-up guns was inaugurated and the work done by the foundry under his supervision. His experiments laid the foundations for the practical work of steel, built-up gun construction by the Department, and contributed valuable additions to the theory of gun construction. The first sea-coast gun (eight-inch) of this description made for the coast defense was completed at this time and place. Professional reports of the work established the method for computing the shrinkages and requisite data for strength of the guns that became standard in the Department (Note 59). The Notes were republished in the Revue d'Artillerie, Paris, and Colonel Birnie received recognition as "one of the best authorities on the mathematical calculations of the strength of guns." Taking a slightly different view from Virgile and the Italian Clavarino, his reasoning converted Hugoniot, and was described in the Proceedings of the British Royal Artillery Institution as "remarkable for its lucidity and clearness." As the expert advisor in the matter of a line carrying projectiles, Colonel Birnie was commended by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels for his able, efficient and valuable report. As Chief Ordnance Officer, 7th A.C., and of the Division of Cuba, he rendered valuable service during the Spanish-American War. When offered a transfer to the Engineers, Colonel Birnie declined in a manner which called forth the commendation of Secretary Alger, who said: "I beg to express my appreciation of the manly and soldier-like position you have taken in the matter, evidencing, as it does, a ready willingness to subordinate personal interests to what you conceive to be the well-being of the Army." During his membership of the Board for Testing Rifled Cannon since 1899, and of the Ordnance Board in 1899, and its president, 1900-1902, the Board declared his work at Sandy Hook has been particularly concerned with the development of high explosive shell charges and detonating fuse, and the trials that led to the adoption of the new field material. The boards and special additional duties in which Colonel Birnie has served are too numerous to more than mention, as are his professional papers and his contributions to ordnance notes and ordnance construction notes.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized Oct. 2, 1907, at the residence of Mrs. I. E. Cochran, jr., East Fourteenth street, near Chestnut street, Chester, Pa., when her daughter, Miss Aimee Cochran was united in marriage to James Campbell Baker, brother of Lieut. Walter C. Baker, Coast Art., U.S.A., and son of Mrs. Annie C. Baker, and the late Capt. Frank S. Baker, of East Broad street. Rev. A. L. Latham, of the Third Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony, the bride being given in marriage by her uncle, A. A. Cochran. J. Horace Baker, brother of the groom, was best man. The groom is connected with the First National Bank. The wedding was very quiet, there being present only the members of the immediate families.

Lieut. Comdr. Chester Wells, U.S.N., was married at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, London, England, Oct. 9, 1907, to Marion Leigh Dixon, youngest daughter of Hugh Dixon, of Sydney, Australia. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the church in the presence of a large congregation, including many Americans, among whom were Comdr. J. H. Gibbons, U.S.N., the American naval attaché, and Mrs. Gibbons, and the father of Lieutenant Wells. Commander Gibbons acted as best man. Lieutenant Wells is acting as inspector of ordnance at Weymouth, where torpedoes are being constructed for use in the United States Navy.

Miss Deborah Grant Brewster Halsey, daughter of Capt. William F. Halsey, U.S.N., was married to Midshipman Archibald D. Turnbull, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, 1907. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Henry H. Clark, U.S.N., and Ensign W. F. Halsey, jr., U.S.N., brother of the bride, was best man. The apartment was tastefully decorated in a color scheme of white and green, bride roses, white asters and white cosmos flowers being used. The bride entered the drawing room with her father, who gave her in marriage. The bride wore a gown of rich, heavy, white satin made in Empire style and trimmed with rare East Indian lace, which is an heirloom in her family. Her veil of tulle was held with a wreath of orange blossoms. Her shower bouquet was of bride roses and orange blossoms. Among

those present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ramsay, Miss Ramsay, Capt. and Mrs. Barnette, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Moffett, Lieutenant Vulte, U.S.M.C.; Mr. William Turnbull and Miss Turnbull. The bride and bridegroom left for a brief honeymoon. They will reside temporarily in Philadelphia while the Kansas, to which Midshipman Turnbull is attached, is undergoing repairs.

Dr. George Dacre Bleything, of New York, announces the engagement of his daughter, Edith, to Lieut. Ralph Payne Craft, U.S.N. The wedding will take place the last of October.

"By mutual consent," says the New York Herald, "the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, to Mr. William H. Emory, son of Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U.S.N., has been broken. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and Miss Stevens have left New York to spend the winter in Italy."

Mr. and Mrs. Julian E. Winter, of Detroit, have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Cornelia Jerome Winter, to Pay Dir. R. T. Mason Ball, U.S. Navy. Miss Winter and Mr. Ball met several seasons since at the Winter winter home in Southern California, where Mr. Ball was, at the time fleet pay officer of the Pacific Squadron. The wedding will take place very quietly in November next at Miss Winter's Detroit home.

Capt. George William Jean, U.S.A., retired, and Vera de Tropimoff Ogden Jones, daughter of the late Mahlon Ogden Jones, were married at New London, Conn., Oct. 1.

The marriage of Miss Hester Douglass Reilly, daughter of the late Capt. Henry J. Reilly, 5th U.S. Art., to Lieut. John Stevens Hammond, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., took place in Chicago on Saturday, Oct. 5, 1907, at St. James's Episcopal church, the rector, the Rev. James S. Stone, officiating. The ushers were Mr. John Rice Reilly, brother of the bride; Mr. Herick Hammond, Mr. Thomas Hammond, Mr. Harry Hammond, brothers of the groom; Mr. Charles Kellogg and Mr. Lewis Woodruff. They were followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Margaretta Brown, Miss Agnes Booth, Miss Bessie Smith, Miss Mabel Dick, Miss Virginia Chandler and Miss Mary Remey, daughter of Rear Admiral Remey, U.S.N. Miss Margaret S. Reilly, the bride's sister, who served as maid of honor, preceded the bride, and her brother, Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, who gave the bride away. Lieut. Sherman Miles, son of Gen. N. A. Miles, was the best man. The wedding gown was of white satin princess, trimmed with old family rose point lace. The veil was of tulle with a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride wore a rope of pearls, a gift of her aunt, Mrs. Orson Smith, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore an empire gown of white embroidered marquette, a large, white tulle and lace hat and carried swansonia and bavaria, tied with white gauze. The bridesmaids' gowns were of white net, trimmed in lace and bands of white moiré with them. They wore hats of white moiré, trimmed with tulle, their hat pins large balls of brilliants. They carried swansonia tied with green gauze. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, 41 Bellevue Place.

Mrs. Sophia Jacques announces the marriage of her daughter, Adelaide Louise, to Dr. William Cummings Fisher, Oct. 9, 1907, at Bronxville, N.Y. Dr. Fisher was formerly a medical officer in the Army.

The engagement of Miss Fanny Field, of Orange, Va., to Mr. Samuel Herrick, of Washington, D.C., is announced, and the marriage will be solemnized on Oct. 22 at "El Rancho," the home of the bride's parents, near Orange, Va. Miss Field is the sister of the late Midshipman Philip H. Field, who was drowned in the Minnesota's launch, and is the niece of Surg. James G. Field, U.S.N. The happy couple will spend their honeymoon in Florida, after which they will reside at Florence Court, Washington, D.C.

Invitations have been issued by Dr. and Mrs. John Randolph Hall for the marriage of their daughter, Agnes Lester, to Lieut. Joseph Halley Pelot, Coast Art. Corps, Fort Miles, San Francisco, Cal., on Oct. 15, 1907. Miss Hall is a niece of Matt W. Hall, warden of the State Penitentiary, Dr. C. Lester Hall, of Kansas City, and Congressman Dorsey W. Shackelford, of Jefferson City.

Pay Insp. Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N., announces the engagement of his daughter, Ethel, to Dr. Robert Emmet Ledbetter, U.S.N. The wedding will take place this fall.

Dawson, Alaska, enjoyed an unusual distinction on the night of Sept. 9, 1907, in having a military wedding, the first ever to have taken place in the city. It was a quiet affair, attended by only a few of the more intimate friends of the prospective bride and groom. St. Paul's Church of England was the scene and the contracting parties, Lieut. Henry Fenton McFeely, 10th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Egbert, and Miss Kathleen Violet Berry, fourth daughter of the late Robert Berry, of the Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, D.P.W., of India, and sister of F. E. G. Berry, for many years a resident of Dawson. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Totty, the groom being accompanied by Lieut. John E. Morris, 10th U.S. Inf., while the bride was given away by her brother. Following the church services a reception was held in honor of the happy couple at the residence of Mrs. C. A. Thomas. The bride was attired in a handsome traveling costume. Lieut. and Mrs. McFeely, after a brief honeymoon, returned to Fort Egbert.

Mrs. Emily Orinda Boynton, daughter of Dr. Frank Hopkins Boynton, of No. 36 West 50th street, New York city, was married to Lieut. Clarence Lininger, 1st U.S. Cav., Oct. 8, in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city. Mrs. Beverly Fielding Browne, a cousin of the bride, was matron of honor. Mr. Frank Lane Boynton, brother of the bride, was the best man, and the ushers were Captain Fay and Lieutenants Glassford, Kiehl, Gardiner, Kent and Janney, all of the Army. A reception followed the wedding at the home of the bride's parents. Lieutenant Lininger, who has been aide-de-camp on General Godfrey's staff, is now enjoying leave of absence. After a honeymoon of a few weeks he will rejoin his regiment in Texas, whence he will depart for the Philippines in December.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Talbot Walden, of New Haven, Conn., have issued invitations to the marriage of their sister, Mary Elizabeth Whittelsey, to Lieut. Frank D. Berrien, U.S.N., at present attached to the U.S.S. Missouri. The wedding is to take place on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 12, at 4:30 at the home of the bride, New Haven, Conn.

It is significant that German criticism on the methods of the Boer War practically ceased when the want of method displayed in Southwest Africa began to lead to disaster and the undue prolongation of a petty war. Morenga, the most redoubtable of the rebel chiefs, after eluding the German troops for years, has at last been killed by a tiny detachment of a British colonial force, which had attacked him and his followers for two days and nights over a waterless waste.



## RECENT DEATHS.

Comdr. Samuel H. Leonard, U.S.N., retired, who died at Providence, R.I., Oct. 7, 1907, after an illness of a years duration, was born in Worcester, Mass. He was graduated at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and was appointed an assistant engineer in the Navy Oct. 25, 1881. He served on the Brooklyn, the Charleston, the Scorpion and the Missouri. During his career Commander Leonard saw service in Brazil, in Cuba and in China, during the Boxer rebellion. He was also with the Enterprise and was retired at his own request on July 1, 1905. Since then he had served at the Bath Iron Works and at the Boston Navy Yard. He was detached on account of illness last October. He was a son of Gen. Samuel H. Leonard, who was well known in the Civil War as the colonel of the 13th Massachusetts Regiment.

Gen. James H. Lane, C.S.A., emeritus professor of engineering at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, died at his home in Auburn, Ala., Sept. 21. His death marked the close of a long and distinguished career as a soldier and educator. He was born in Matthews County, Va., 1833. He was educated at the famous Virginia Military Institute, receiving his instruction in physics from Stonewall Jackson, and later he took a course in the University of Virginia, under such distinguished teachers as Professor Bledsoe and Francis H. Smith. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was elected major of the 1st North Carolina Volunteers, and in rapid succession passed through the various grades of lieutenant colonel and brigadier general. At his death he was one of the rapidly diminishing band of Southern brigadier generals. "General Lane," writes a correspondent, "was a man of most conspicuous traits of character, earnest and honest in his convictions, absolutely fearless and straightforward in his conversation, loyal and sincere in all his relations of life. He was an embodiment of the finest qualities of the old-time Southern gentleman. His wife, who died a few years ago, was Miss Charlotte Randolph Meade, a member of the distinguished Meade family of Virginia. He leaves four daughters—Miss Lidie, now living in Richmond, Va.; Misses Kate and Lottie, of Auburn, and Mrs. Mary Petrie, wife of Dr. George Petrie, of Auburn. Many officers in the Army and Navy have received instruction from General Lane, and they will be grieved to learn of his death."

Chief Btsn. John J. Killin, U.S.N., retired, who died at his home at West Everett, Mass., Oct. 3, 1907, was born in the north of Ireland in 1840, and came to this country when a boy. He enlisted as an ordinary seaman in the U.S. Navy, and re-enlisted for the Civil War on Jan. 2, 1862. He was at the storming of Fort Sumter in Charleston, S.C., harbor, and was honorably discharged from the Navy on Sept. 16, 1867. He later re-enlisted and rose from the rank of an ordinary seaman to chief boatswain, appointment to the latter dating March 3, 1899. He was retired June 27, 1904, for disability incident to the Service, to rank with but after lieutenant, junior grade. For several years when doing shore duty Chief Boatswain Killin traveled all over the United States as a recruiting officer. He was abroad several times. In May, 1896, he was placed in charge of the rigging loft at the Charlestown Navy Yard, which position he held until he was sent to Manila in 1899, with the exception of a period during the Spanish War, when he was chief boatswain on the Lancaster. Previous to taking charge of the rigging loft he was on the Wabash. June 9, 1899, he was ordered to proceed to the Norfolk Navy Yard and from there to take a large draft of apprentice boys across the country to Mare Island. There he reported for temporary duty on board the U.S.S. Solace and proceeded with her to Manila, where he was assigned to duty at the Cavite Navy Yard. He is survived by a widow, three sons and a daughter.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Wolcott, widow of the late Civil War Gen. C. C. Wolcott, U.S.N., and mother of Mrs. Dewey, wife of Comdr. T. G. Dewey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Snyder, wife of Lieut. C. P. Snyder, U.S.N., died at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 4, 1907.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Borrowe, wife of William Borrowe, formerly first lieutenant, 2d U.S. Artillery, died at Pacific Grove, Cal., Sept. 25, 1907, aged 62 years and 7 months.

Mrs. Mary C. Breckinridge, widow of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, who was Vice President of the United States under President Buchanan and Confederate Secretary of War, died from a complication of diseases at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Anson Maltby, in Sedgwick avenue, University Heights, New York city, Oct. 9.

Roland Young Knight, the infant son of Major J. T. Knight, U.S.A., and grandson of Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, 1907.

## PERSONALS.

Major and Mrs. Eben Swift, 9th U.S. Cav., have taken an apartment in 16th street, Washington, D.C.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. S. R. Gleaves, 1st U.S. Cav., Sept. 20, 1907, at San Antonio, Tex.

A daughter, Margaret Sara Gordon, was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles M. Gordon, jr., 6th U.S. Inf., Sept. 17, 1907.

The residence of Mrs. Lina Tittoni, mother of Lieut. Robert Tittoni, U.S. Marine Corps, for the winter will be Florence, Italy.

Gen. E. Van A. Andrus, U.S.A., and Mrs. Andrus are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Wm. E. Otto, at 61 Park street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Cols. Francis W. Mansfield, 2d Inf., and Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., have been ordered before boards for examination for retirement.

Lieut. R. M. Nolan, 1st Cav., met with a painful accident at the skating rink in San Antonio, recently, by falling and breaking his arm.

Gen. Butler D. Price, U.S.A., and Mrs. Price have returned to Washington, after an absence of four months, and will spend the winter there.

Lieut. Comdr. U. T. Holmes, U.S.N., has been detached from duty at the U.S. Naval Academy and has entered upon duty at the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U.S.A., and Miss Julia Tompkins have returned from their summer outing and are at 1425 Twenty-first street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The next retirement in the Army on account of age will be that of Col. Henry B. Osgood, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., on Oct. 13, 1907. He is at present on duty at Governors Island, N.Y.

Capt. Stephen L.H. Slocum, U.S.A., appointed military attaché at St. Petersburg, Russia, a short time since, sailed from New York for his new post of duty, Oct. 8, on the steamer Kronprinz.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. F. L. Wells, 11th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 3, 1907.

A son, J. C. Nicholls, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. J. C. Nicholls, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Vedado, Havana, Cuba, Aug. 11, 1907.

Mrs. W. T. Cluverius, wife of Lieutenant Cluverius, U.S.N., has taken a house at Wyncote, Pa., near Philadelphia, during her husband's tour of sea duty.

Lieut. Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th Field Art., who has been on duty at Fort Riley, under recent orders assumes command of Fort Slocum, N.Y., and the recruit depot there.

Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. Eustace B. Rogers, U.S.N., and Mrs. and Miss Garlington, wife and daughter of Gen. E. A. Garlington, U.S.A., are at the Highlands, Washington, D.C.

Dr. D. H. Gillespie and Mrs. Gillespie are at home at The Friesland, 235 West 103d street, New York city. Mrs. Gillespie is the daughter of Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

Lieut. Henry C. Dinger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dinger have taken apartments at the Hotel Lincoln, Philadelphia, for the winter. Paymr. John H. Merriam, U.S.N., and Mrs. Merriam are also at the Lincoln, to remain until December.

Major and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., who have been abroad all summer for the benefit of the former's health, and have spent most of their time at the German spa, sailed Oct. 9, en route to Washington, D.C. Major McCawley, who had never quite recovered from the severe attack of typhoid fever, which he had last summer, is greatly benefited by his trip.

Mrs. Whiteside, wife of Capt. Warren W. Whiteside, Q.M., 15th U.S. Cav., who has been seriously ill during the past six weeks at Cienfuegos, Cuba, her husband's station, has recovered sufficiently to permit of her being taken north to recuperate. She left Havana on the Kilpatrick last week, accompanied by her father, Mr. Joseph Rigney.

The next retirement for age in the Navy following that of Rear Admiral Stockton on Oct. 13, 1907, will be the retirement on Nov. 12 next of Rear Admiral Henry W. Lyon. He will be relieved on Oct. 12 from command of the Mare Island Navy Yard in anticipation of his retirement, and will be granted leave pending his retirement. Admiral Lyon will reside in Massachusetts.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Oct. 9 included the following: Major J. M. Burns, U.S.A.; Commodore J. A. H. Nickels, U.S.N.; Capt. G. E. Albee, Col. S. R. Jones and Lieut. S. S. Ross, U.S.A.; Capt. J. P. S. Lawrence, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lawrence; Rear Admiral Hawley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hawley; Col. John M. Banister and Lieut. E. D. Kilbourne, U.S.A., and Lieut. J. F. Green, U.S.N.

Capt. A. L. Parmerter, 21st U.S. Inf., who has been spending a leave in the East, recently took a fishing trip into Canada with his brother and is primed with much to say about results. Accompanied by Mrs. Parmerter, he visited New York city this week, stopping at the Grand Hotel. They left on Oct. 10 for Baltimore and Washington, D.C., expecting to return to New York on Oct. 12 and to leave on Oct. 14 for Fort Logan, Colo.

Colonel Kirkman and Mrs. Kirkman have given up their apartment in the Marlborough and are residing at No. 1022 Vermont avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Miss Kirkman left Washington Oct. 7 for Springfield, O., where she will be the guest of Mrs. Patric, formerly Miss Veazie, of Washington. Miss Kirkman will also visit friends in Dayton and Louisville before returning to Washington.

What is said to have been the first game of polo ever played in the neighborhood of Norfolk, Va., took place on the Lee Parade ground at the Jamestown Exposition Sept. 26, the contestants being one team from the U.S. troops stationed there and one from the famous "Ranch 101," the latter winning by a score of three to nothing after a fierce and exciting contest. The Army team was composed of Lieuts. Charles A. Thuis and Arthur W. Copp, both of the 23d Infantry, and Privates McMillan and Lang. Referee, Lieut. Harry N. Cootes, 12th U.S. Cav.

The Motor Boat Club of America, whose headquarters are in New York city, and who will soon occupy fine new quarters at 304 West Fifty-eighth street, have recently adopted the following clause in its by-laws, of interest to the Regular Services: "Officers of the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service may become members, after being duly elected, upon the payment of ten dollars initiation fee. They shall not be liable for annual dues. Should they resign from the Service, they may retain their membership on the payment thereof of the club's annual dues."

The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press says: "Among the latest promotions in the Army is that of Brig. Gen. W. P. Duvall to the rank of major general, the vacancy having been caused by the retirement of Major Gen. W. S. McCaskey on the 2d inst. Although the promotions of General Duvall since 1898, when he was a first lieutenant of Artillery, to the grade of major general have been rapid, it is simple justice to say that he is one of the most active, conscientious and progressive officers in the Army. While the 26th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, of which he was major, was organizing at Plattsburg, N.Y., a number of Vermonters met him, and they were thoroughly impressed with his qualities as a soldier and as a man."

Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U.S.N., as one of the committee in charge of the erection of a monument to Robert Fulton, after the meeting held in New York city this week, explained the situation as follows: The monument, as already announced, will take the form of a big water gate between 114th and 116th streets, at the water front off Riverside Drive. It is intended to carry the pier heads out to the riparian lines. The water gate is to have a proper curve inward of suitable length and depth, where vessels may be received. From the water front are to arise suitable steps, with a gradual ascension. It is intended that the stone work of the construction shall be of granite. While marble might be more showy, we do not believe in it, as it is more liable to crumble, and we want a monument that will last for all time. There are to be many immense monoliths, and the entire stone work is to be constructed of very large blocks, so as to be secure and stable. It is intended that the pier heads shall be ornamented with dolphins, sea nymphs and other works of art, as the artists shall determine. Beyond the water gate and toward the land side and up to Riverside Drive there are to be an immense esplanade and stone steps of imposing grandeur. On one side of this approach will be reception rooms, where foreign potentates may be received and entertained, and on the other side it is intended and planned to have a museum. At the head of the water gate is to be erected the tomb of Fulton. This will be placed about in the center of the water gate and surmounting the crest of it.

Gen. Louis V. Caziarc, U.S.A., sailed from New York city Oct. 5 for Naples, Italy, on the steamer Koenigsm Luise.

A son, Daniel Wheeler Workizer, was born to the wife of Capt. John G. Workizer, 2d U.S. Inf., at Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 3, 1907.

Mrs. La Rhett L. Livingston and her daughter, Mrs. James Hamilton, of New York city, are visiting Mrs. Sidney E. Stuart at Wilmington, Del.

Gen. A. Hartsuff, U.S.A., after a long trip in Europe and a shorter trip in the mountains in America, is again at his home, 633 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Richard H. Leigh have taken an apartment at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 66th and 67th street, New York city, for the winter.

Mrs. Van Deman, wife of Capt. R. H. Van Deman, and her mother, Mrs. Rice, have returned from their summer outing to their apartments in the Sherman, Washington, D.C.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Bell, with a party of friends, will sail for Europe on the Kronprinzessin Oct. 15, 1907, from New York. Their address will be Keithstran, 16, Berlin, west, Germany.

Lieut. M. P. Andrus, Coast Art. Corps, has been detailed temporarily to assume charge of construction work at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to relieve Capt. Peter C. Hains, jr., Q.M., of those duties.

The annual banquet of the Washington Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., to which the members and their ladies are invited, will be held at Tacoma, Oct. 16, 1907. Companions O. B. Hayden, George H. Boardman and Comdr. Lyman Banks are the committee in charge.

An enjoyable tea in honor of Miss Jean Cooke was given on board the U.S.S. Louisiana at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 3. Mrs. William Cooke chaperoned and those present were Miss Cooke, Miss Louise Bohannon, of Surry, Va.; Miss Gwendolen Morgan and Midshipmen H. V. McKittrick, S. L. Henderson, J. W. W. Cumming and F. W. Milner.

According to a newspaper despatch from Richmond, Va., the pocket of Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, U.S.N., retired, was picked by a pretty, young woman at Williamsburg, Oct. 5, during the crush under the trees incident to the open air address of the Bishop of London, following the presentation of the King's Bible and the President's lecture to Bruton church. The woman, alleged to have made away with the Admiral's pocketbook, could not be found when searched for.

Mrs. Nelson Herrick Henry, wife of Adjutant General Henry, of New York, entertained at a tea given at the Army and Navy Club, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 3, in honor of Miss Amelia Bingham, the distinguished actress. Among Mrs. Henry's guests were: Mrs. Harry St. George Tucker, Mrs. Thomas B. Dunn, Mrs. Kirschner, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Schley, Mrs. Barton Myers, the Misses Broadhead, Dunn, Sloan and Myers, Lieut. John W. Lang, 23d U.S. Inf., and Rev. Dr. Holden.

The 10:30 a.m. Sunday religious services under direction of Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, 12th U.S. Cav., at the Auditorium, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va., continue very popular. Those who attended the services Oct. 6 enjoyed an excellent musical program by local vocal talent and the Mexican National band, directed by the celebrated musical director, Don Nabor Vazquez, of the City of Mexico. The sermon was delivered by Father O'Keefe, who has attained a high place as a public speaker.

Mrs. Victor Blue, wife of Lieutenant Commander Blue, U.S.N., entertained most charmingly at a luncheon at the Virginia Club, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 2, which was followed by a matinee party to witness Amelia Bingham's production of "A Modern Lady Godiva" at the Academy. Mrs. Blue's guests were Mrs. St. George Tucker, Mrs. Robert Berry, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, wife of General Henry, of New York; Mrs. Alfred P. Page and Mrs. R. T. Thorp. After the play the guests had the pleasure of meeting the talented actress and her husband.

Capt. and Mrs. Nugent entertained Miss Bacon, Mrs. Nugent's sister, at a farewell dinner Oct. 1, at their home at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. The color scheme was blue and white with forget-me-nots in profusion, and small boxes representing dress-suit cases as souvenirs. Those present were Colonel Simpson, Colonel Reynolds, Miss Reynolds, Miss Milton and Lieut. G. F. Neal, U.S. N. Miss Bacon leaves for her home in Middletown, Conn., in a week's time. She has won great popularity upon the Western coast and will be much missed.

Major H. L. Ripley, 8th U.S. Cav. (General Staff), on duty at San Antonio, Texas, is the first of the Department of Texas to make the fifteen-mile test ride which is called for under a recent order of the War Department. He made the ride the latter part of last month in exactly two hours, thereby completing the course seventeen and a half minutes before the time limit. He said he could ride another fifteen miles without being tired. Col. Robert K. Stevens, Chief Q.M. of the Department, and Major Ripley designated the intersection of the Callaghan and Fredericksburg roads, seven and a half miles from the post, as the point to which the officers are to ride. The road is good practically all the way. Major Ripley made the ride on his Kentucky mare, Elsinia.

Admiral Sir Albert Hastings Markham, K.C.B., R.N., a prominent officer of the British navy, and Lady Markham arrived at Newport, R.I., Oct. 3, from New York for a short visit. Admiral Markham, during his long service in the Navy, has made important Arctic explorations, and was in command of the Alert in an expedition in 1875-6, during which he placed the British flag in latitude 83 degrees, 20 minutes and 26 seconds north, the highest point reached up to that time, and receiving from the Royal Geographical Society a gold watch in recognition of his labors. He later made expeditions to Davis Strait, Hudson's Bay and other northern points. He is the author of several books, including "The Life of Sir John Franklin," and has been a frequent contributor to the North American Review, the Youth's Companion and other magazines.

Secretary Taft, who is due to arrive at Manila Oct. 14 to remain until November 4, will have little time to himself during his stay if the proposed program is carried out. On his arrival a great military pageant and water parade will be given in his honor. On Oct. 16 he will attend the opening of the Filipino assembly. The rest of the program is as follows: Oct. 17, reception at the Army and Navy Club; Oct. 18, review of troops at Fort McKinley; Oct. 19, laying of cornerstone of a public school by Secretary; Oct. 21, banquet by citizens to Secretary Taft, members of Assembly and Provincial Governors; Oct. 24, inspection of naval depot at Olongapo; Oct. 25 to Oct. 29, visit to Baguio, government's summer headquarters; Nov. 2, farewell reception at Malacanang palace; Nov. 3, guest of Archbishop Harty at banquet; Nov. 4, farewell parade; Secretary will sail for Vladivostok.



A daughter, Elizabeth Derexa, was born to the wife of Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th U.S. Inf., Oct. 7, 1907. Lieutenant Shaw is on duty with his regiment in Cuba.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward F. Qualtrough, U.S.N., who were at Newport, R.I., for the summer, have returned to Washington, D.C., and will make their home at the Connecticut.

Mrs. Edward Johnston, of West Pittston, Pa., and her small daughter are visiting her parents, Admiral and Mrs. Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., retired, at their home on P street, Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Harriet Febiger, was born to the wife of the Rev. Cecil M. Marrack at Fort Wright, Wash., Sept. 17, 1907. Mrs. Marrack is the daughter of Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, 3d U.S. Inf.

Mrs. Bell and Miss Marcia P. Bell, wife and daughter of Chaplain S. H. Bell, 1st Field Art., are spending October with Mr. Morle Bell at The Cameron, 320 St. Nicholas avenue, New York city.

Mrs. Wyeth, wife of Major M. C. Wyeth, Med. Dept., U.S.A., is staying at "The Albion," Richmond and Cathedral streets, Baltimore, Md., for the winter. Major Wyeth is serving in the Philippines.

Lieut. Comdr. R. K. Crank, U.S.N., who underwent operation for appendicitis on Sept. 5 last at the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, has resumed his duties in the office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Bull, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, Va., have gone to Santa Barbara, Cal., for a visit to Lieutenant Bull's parents, Capt. and Mrs. James H. Bull, U.S.N., and will remain until after Christmas.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., hoisted his flag on Oct. 8, 1907, on board the Tennessee and assumed command of the Special Service Squadron, consisting of the Tennessee and Washington, at Hampton Roads, Va.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. John N. Speel, U.S.N., have moved into the house formerly occupied by Gen. Richard Drum, U.S.A., at No. 1516 K street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Miss Kitchcock, daughter of Mrs. Speel, will be with them during the fall and winter.

Mrs. Guest, the widow of the late Commodore John Guest, U.S.N., and her daughter, Mrs. Seymour, the widow of the late Lieut. Charles Seymour, U.S.N., have returned to Washington, D.C., and opened their Nineteenth street residence for the winter.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker, U.S.N., and son are located for the winter at The Highlands, Washington, D.C. Naval Constructor Stocker is attached to the Bureau of Construction and Repair and member of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Mrs. Hobart K. Bailey arrived in New York city Oct. 7 from Porto Rico. Miss Bailey, who has been spending the summer in the States, met her and after spending a few days in New York they left for Bridgeton, N.J., where they will be until after the wedding of Miss Bailey to Mr. McCreath the latter part of November.

Miss Alexandrine Fitch, the daughter of Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., retired, was one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Washington, daughter of former Representative Washington and Mrs. Stuart Hotchkiss, of New Haven, which took place at the bride's home near Memphis, Tenn., on Oct. 9.

Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has been detailed to duty in Boston under the direction of Major Edward W. Burr, in charge of the river and harbor work. Lieutenant Grant has spent most of his brief Army career at Washington Barracks, being for several years one of the military aides to the White House.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles Austin Coolidge, U.S.A., have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Holland at Concord, Mass., and are now with Gen. and Mrs. Goodale at their delightful home in Wakefield. After a week with relatives in Cambridge they will go to New York, where their address will be in care of Mr. F. B. Tighman, 929 Madison avenue.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Major General Wood, U. S. Army, commanding Philippines Division, arrived in Washington Oct. 9, and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hooker, wife of Capt. Richard S. Hooker, U.S.M.C. Mrs. Wood came back to the States to place her young son, Leonard Wood, jr., in school at Groton, Mass. Mrs. Wood will remain for some time with her sister.

Among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week were the following: Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Parcell, U.S.N.; Capt. H. J. Hatch, U.S.A.; Lieut. L. C. Crawford, U.S.A.; Capt. C. A. Abbey, U.S.R.C.S.; Dr. Albert D. Foster, U.S. Public Health and Marine Hospital surgeon; Lieut. G. L. Wertenbaker, U.S.A.; Gen. J. A. Buchanan, U.S.A.; Midshipman G. T. Swasey, U. S.N.

Among the Army and Navy arrivals at The Breslin Hotel, New York city, this week, were the following: Midshipman W. C. Barker, jr., U.S.N.; Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Platt, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. Provost Babin, U.S.A.; Lieut. Arthur G. Kavanagh, U.S.N.; Paymr. Thomas P. Ballenger, U.S.N.; Midshipman I. C. Bogart, U.S.N.; Pay Dir. Theodore S. Thompson, U.S.N., and Capt. B. J. Tillman, U.S.A.

The three surviving Confederate lieutenant generals—S. D. Lee, Simon Bolivar Buckner and A. P. Stewart—served in the Western Army, Army of Tennessee. General Lee served for a time in the Army of Northern Virginia, but his service as lieutenant general was West. Gen. S. G. French, the oldest surviving Confederate major general, served in the Army of Tennessee. D. K. Dickinson, of Saratoga, Ark., asks all surviving Confederate soldiers who were captured and held as prisoners during the war to send him a statement of the facts showing when, where, and how captured, where and how long imprisoned and the character of treatment accorded by the Federal authorities. Mr. Dickinson, if the reports will justify, proposes to have them edited and published in book form.

A hop was given in the Officers' Club of the Washington Barracks on Saturday, Oct. 5. Among the guests were: Major and Mrs. William C. Langfitt, U.S.A.; Miss Marjorie Langfitt, Pay Insp. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N.; Miss Louise Chase, the daughter of the late Col. Constantine Chase, U.S.A.; Lieut. Robert R. Ralston, U.S.A.; Miss Natalie Lincoln, Mr. Gould Lincoln, Mrs. Eugene Hendley, the daughter of Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, U.S.A.; Lieut. Richard C. Moore, U.S.A.; Miss Katharine Claiborne, the Misses Murray, daughters of Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. Elliot J. Dent, U.S.A.; Miss Hester Shepard, Dr. Dabney, Captain Bishop, U.S.A.; Lieut. Max C. Tyler, U.S.A., and Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, U.S.A. Major and Mrs. Langfitt entertained at a supper following the hop.

There will be a grand military parade in Baltimore, Md., on Oct. 15, in connection with the Maryland Home Coming Association. Governor Warfield is grand marshal and Major Gen. Clinton L. Riggs, chief of staff. The parade will be made up as follows: Troop A, Maryland,

as escort to grand marshal; 1st Brigade, Lieut. Col. Clarence Deems, Coast Art., U.S.A., commanding—U.S. Infantry, U.S. Artillery, U.S. marines, U.S. sailors, Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Lawrason Riggs, M.N.G., commanding—1st Infantry, M.N.G.; 5th Infantry, M.N.G.; 4th Infantry, M.N.G.; 1st Separate Company Infantry, M.N.G.; 1st Company Coast Artillery, M.N.G.; naval brigade, M.N.G.; Veteran Corps, 5th Regiment Infantry, Third Brigade, Major Edward Lloyd, U.S.A., retired, commanding—Spanish-American War Veterans, St. John's College cadets, Maryland Agricultural College cadets, boy's brigade, Morrell Park volunteers.

A dinner, largely in celebration of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan's election as commander of the New York Department of the United Spanish War Veterans, was held at Terrace Garden in New York city on the night of Oct. 10. The Admiral sat between Gen. Horatio C. King and Gen. W. S. Hale, commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans. Among other guests were Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N.; Capt. B. L. Reed, of the revenue cutter Mohawk; Pay Dir. Reah Frazer, Capt. Henry Morrell, Lieut. R. W. Henderson and Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, U.S.N., and Father Chidwick, formerly of the Navy. The toastmaster, Capt. Harry Ely, read letters of regret from Governor Hughes, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Admiral Evans and Admiral Schley. Then came a brief pause which was punctuated by a voice from the far corner inquiring: "Any regrets from the Kaiser?" "I assure you," said the toastmaster, "that the Kaiser will be properly hocked to-night." This hit at Admiral Coghlan's famous speech back in the days when he was only a captain elicited roars of laughter. General King told some amusing stories and General Hale then made a brief speech, concluding by presenting to Admiral Coghlan, in behalf of Admiral Schley Camp, of Brooklyn, a gold medal. "When you hocked the Kaiser," said he, "you could have had 40,000 of us follow you if you had needed us. But if ever you hock this medal—" The rest was drowned out by laughter. The Admiral, being introduced as the man who made the Kaiser famous, made a brief speech of thanks. Mrs. Coghlan made a speech, too, after Admiral Schley Camp had presented to her a beautiful basket of flowers. The Admiral's wife declared that no remarks could be expected from her because she was the silent member of her firm. Which, said the Admiral, was startling news to him. After the talking there was dancing.

The Medal of Honor Legion, composed of American soldiers and sailors who have won medals of honor for service in war, held its annual convention Oct. 9 and 10 at the Ebbitt House, Washington. Following is the program of the meeting: Oct. 9, 9 a.m.—Meeting of the Legion in red parlor of the Ebbitt House; 11 a.m.—Reception by the Acting Secretary of War, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver; 12 m.—Meet at Ebbitt House for drive to Arlington; 1 p.m.—Interment of General Mindil; 3 p.m.—Special drill at Fort Myer for the Legion; 8 p.m.—Meeting of the Legion at the Ebbitt House. Oct. 10, 10 a.m.—Business meeting at the Ebbitt House; 8 p.m.—Banquet at the Ebbitt House. At the banquet Rear Admiral W. S. Schley delivered the address and Admiral George Dewey responded to the toast "Our Navy." The Veterans Zouaves, of Elizabeth, N.J., formerly known as the Drake Zouaves, who are making a tour of the battlefields of the south, were guests of the Legion. The Zouaves escorted the medal holders to the War Department for a reception by General Oliver. A feature of the convention was the burial of General Mindil at Arlington with military honors. The remains of the soldier have been in the receiving vault two weeks awaiting the obsequies by the Medal of Honor Legion, as requested on his deathbed. Dr. Charles F. Rand, the first man to receive the medal of honor from President Lincoln, was a participant in the unique ceremony of dedicating in Arlington Cemetery his own monument before which he stood with uncovered head. General Mulholland addressed the assembled veterans, and paid a glowing tribute to the bravery of Dr. Rand. He also referred to the Congressional medal of honor awarded Dr. Rand, on account of bravery at Bull Run, and of the decision made by Gen. James Aleshire that the first volunteer and first medal of honor man deserved first place in Arlington. The inscription on the tomb dedicated follows: Medal of honor—Charles Franklin Rand, lieutenant, 22d Company, 2d Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps; brevet captain, Union States Volunteers. Dr. Rand, who resides at 1225 Fifteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., was one of the most conspicuous attendants at the sessions of the Medal of Honor Club convention.

#### COAST ARTILLERY AND THE NAVY.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery, confirms a newspaper report to the effect that Secretary Taft, before leaving for Japan, directed him to draft a bill transferring the Coast Artillery to the Navy. According to the New York Times, the proposed legislation provides for the transfer of the entire Coast Artillery from the War to the Navy Department, and its organization there as a separate and self-sustaining corps, directly under the control of the Secretary of the Navy. The bill will be submitted to Mr. Taft on his return, and if approved by him will go to the White House, and from there to Congress, accompanied by a special message from the President urging its immediate enactment into law. What Mr. Taft's final decision will be is not known; but his instructions for the drafting of the bill indicate that he strongly favors the idea.

General Murray is quoted as saying: "The general officers who command and who have commanded the coast bordering territorial departments have been appointed, with very rare exceptions, from the Cavalry and Infantry, and have had no previous training in the handling or administration of Coast Artillery troops. As a consequence, in such cases they have no adequate knowledge of either the tactical or administrative needs of this arm."

"Under such conditions the interests of the Coast Artillery suffers in all matters of the technique which bear on material and its use. So long as this anomaly continues to exist, just so long will the Coast Artillery be lacking in that efficiency which rests on an adequate and proper installation of material and the highest possible development of training of the personnel assigned to its service."

"It will be lacking, in short, in that standard of efficiency that would be possible were the administrative head of the territorial department educated and trained technically in his earlier years in all of the details of the means and methods of modern coast defense."

Commenting on this the Times says: "It was the difficulty of arranging coast defense departments and the assignment of general officers appointed from the Coast Artillery to their command that led to the suggestion of the

transfer of this whole branch to the Navy. The more the suggestion has been studied the more it has appealed to the War Department authorities as the logical course to adopt. The Coast Artillery has practically nothing in common with the Army; it is in no sense a mobile army. On the other hand, it shares with the Navy the common mission of defending the coast line of the country. The unity of direction that will result from the closer co-operation of the Navy and the coast defense arm has been demonstrated in the joint maneuvers between the land fortifications and the ships of the Navy."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

During the recent German naval maneuvers, Apenrade, a quiet little place away from the bustle of Kiel, was chosen for practicing the men in disembarking. Much attention has been given of late to practicing embarkations and disembarkations in the German navy. Officers and men enter into the spirit of the practice with great enthusiasm. In a recent article by the military correspondent of the Times on "German Naval Policy," he said that the Germans could on ten miles of beach disembark 100,000 men in an hour. In his famous "invasion" speech of May, 1905, Mr. Balfour, quoting his expert advisers on the Committee of Imperial Defense, said that it would take forty-eight hours to disembark 70,000 men.

Combined naval and military operations at Portland, England, Sept. 25-28, took the purpose of testing the defenses guarding the approaches to the port. The defenses were manned night and day as if in war time. The "enemy" was represented by six destroyers and six torpedo-boats from Portsmouth, which endeavored to enter the breakwater unobserved under the cover of darkness.

To avoid publicity, tests of new aeroplanes are to be conducted for the British army in the distant recesses of Glen Tilt, where curious eyes will not be set upon the special mechanism. A correspondent of the Daily Mail, writing from Dunkeld, says that no place so remote, so suitable, or so romantic could have been found, and that trial after trial may take place, watched only by close-lipped shepherds or taciturn gamekeepers.

The French government has ordered four new dirigible airships from M. Lebaudy, the builder of the famous Patrie. In order also to advance the knowledge of the use of these airships, stations will be established in various cities.

"Inquirer," writing to the London Morning Post for information regarding the siege of Portsmouth, asserts that no English seaport could stand a day against an assault from the land side.

#### NOTES OF THE PACIFIC VOYAGE.

Oct. 12 the Special Service Squadron, consisting of the cruisers Tennessee and Washington, will make the start from Norfolk Navy Yard for the long cruise to the Pacific. Admiral Uriel Sebree has had his flag flying from his flagship, the Tennessee, for several days while she has been fitting for the cruise. The past week was spent in coaling, and putting on board provisions. No sailing schedule will be given Admiral Sebree and he will proceed at his discretion. He will take three months to reach Magdalena Bay. He will take the Strait of Magellan and not go around the Horn. The Panama Canal Record acknowledges the courtesy of the Navy Department in permitting its use of the transport Culgoa, recently equipped with large refrigerating space, for a shipment of fresh meats and vegetables to supply current needs. This ship is loaned to the Commission without other expense than coal and provisions while employed on this service. She sailed on Sept. 21 and arrived at Colon on the 28th. In view of the limited cold storage space on the steamers of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, it has been a difficult task to supply the demand for fresh meats and vegetables.

The second torpedo flotilla which will accompany the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific is being fitted out at the Norfolk Yard. The flotilla consists of the Hopkins, Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commanding; the Hull, Lieut. James H. Tomb; the Stewart, Lieut. F. Hellwig; the Whipple, Lieut. Edward Woods; the Lawrence, Ensign Ernest Friedrich; and the Truxtun, Lieut. John B. Babcock, now in reserve. Lieut. Comdr. Hutch L. Cone will be in command of the flotilla. It will be accompanied by the Arethusa as a supply vessel, which has just been ordered to the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., where her repairs will be completed in time to enable her to go with the flotilla, which is to be ready Dec. 15.

An order issued by the Navy Department Oct. 10 to the commanders of all navy yards on the Atlantic coast directs that all other work be suspended until the preparation of the ships composing the armorclad division has been completed.

Attorney General Bonaparte has settled what appears to be the last difficulty in the way of procuring transportation for coal. The British steamer Fernende, carrying coal for the Navy, was detained by the customs authorities at San Francisco for non-payment of dues. The Attorney General expresses the opinion that the Fernende's cargo of coal "did not constitute goods, wares and merchandise within the meaning of the section." He holds that the intent of all the legislation on the subject was to prohibit and discourage the use of foreign vessels in the coastwise trade. The law of forfeiture could not apply to merchandise belonging to the government, "since the forfeiture by the government of its own property would be a meaningless form." As the government would receive back in the form of tax what it paid out in the form of increased charges for transportation, it is reasonable to conclude that the case was not one contemplated by the framers of the law.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has during the past week awarded a contract for 9,000 pounds of dried eggs which is the equivalent of 36,000 dozens of eggs, to be taken on the battleship fleet in the cruise to the Pacific. The fleet will start with 500,000 pounds, or 8,000 bushels of fresh potatoes and 26,000 pounds of dehydrated vegetables. This is a quantity sufficient to last the fleet all the way round to San Francisco. The contract embraces quantities and varieties of vegetables never before carried on a cruise. It should be remembered that these dehydrated vegetables are not to be compared with the old time desiccated vegetables that have been in use in the Army and Navy in past years. Dehydrated vegetables have been fully tested and are pronounced by Navy officers of competent judgment to be the next thing to fresh vegetables. They have only been on the market six months. In measuring the ration three-eighths of a pound of a dehydrated article has been taken to equal ten pounds of fresh vegetables. Thus the 26,000 pounds of dehydrated vegetables of all kinds will be equivalent



to 270,000 pounds of fresh vegetables. The quantity of fresh potatoes taken is not half enough to carry the fleet around to San Francisco. It would take 700,000 pounds more. To economize in space and cargo and also for the purpose of providing variety a generous allowance of dehydrated vegetables to offset the shortage of potatoes will be put on board. It is believed that the fleet can buy fresh potatoes in abundance at low prices in Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso, and this may be done if necessary.

Lieut. Comdr. Carl T. Voglegesang, who has been assigned to command the Mayflower, will succeed Lieutenant Commander Long, who has been in command for two years, and who has asked to be assigned as executive officer of the battleship Illinois on the trip to the Pacific. The assignment of the command of the Mayflower is made by personal direction of the President. The Mayflower reached Washington the past week, after having been at Oyster Bay during the summer.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson, of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy, who has charge of the recruiting service for the Navy says that many old seamen are enlisting in order to take a cruise to the Pacific. Enlistments in September and October are fully one hundred per cent greater than they were in August. Desertions have wholly stopped, and with the tremendous increase in enlistments it is realized that long cruises have a wholesome advantage over the seaboard cruising which has been in vogue of late years. It does not seem to be due to anything like a desire to go to work or because of any apprehension of trouble with Japan, but simply a desire to go along on an extended cruise around the world. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript quotes a rear admiral of the Navy as follows: "The trouble is that our young seamen of late have not been permitted to get into the habit of going to sea. When men were sent away on a three years' cruise they were in foreign ports, where they had their shore leave and, of course, were not tempted to desert so far away from home. Besides that, there was the constant novelty of seeing new places and people, and to an adventurous American boy this is the greatest charm of sea life. Under the old system, where a bluejacket returned after a three years' cruise, he was habituated to the routine of the sea. It had become second nature to him and he had settled down to realize that life aboard ship is after all a pleasant sort of existence."

Wireless telephones are to be installed on the battleships before they start for the Pacific. Lieut. Comdr. Cleland Davis has been ordered to Norfolk to take charge of the work of placing the first two instruments on the Virginia and the Connecticut. The instruments used are the invention of a Danish engineer named Poulsen. They work under a low voltage and have an arrangement by which the telephone can be cut out and the system operated with a Morse key as in the ordinary wireless telegraph system. The current is sent through a circuit in which there is an arc inclosed in hydrogen. This circuit sets up a musical note that is continuous, and in this it differs from the wireless telegraph, which is intermittent. The sustained note is transferred by induction to another wire that runs to the aerial and thence the waves go out into space. The transmitter is a delicate microphone attached to the aerial wire, and the continuous note that is being sent out into space is interrupted by the voice speaking into the microphone. The receiving station is fitted with a telephone earpiece, and there is an arrangement of coils that can be tuned to catch the note from the sending station. The voltage is below 1,000, while in wireless telegraphy it goes up in the transformer to 40,000 volts. The wireless telephone has been operated successfully up to eight miles. The admiral of a squadron will be able to call up his ship captains and talk to them from his own cabin. The arrangement can be used through fog and thick weather, where flags and signal lamps would be useless. There is, however, no automatic record of the orders sent, and they are liable to the mistakes that will always occur in telephone transmission.

In view of newspaper reports to the effect that, after the departure of the American battleship fleet on its cruise to the Pacific a powerful fleet of the German navy would pay a friendly visit to the United States, it is worth while to note a current cable despatch from Berlin. This despatch states that the German Foreign Office on Oct. 8 officially announced that the sending of a German fleet to the United States during the absence of our battleships has never been considered and that no such visit will be made. This is only what might have been expected.

#### HOW TO INCREASE THE INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There are two hundred vacant second lieutenantcies in the Artillery. The Secretary of War proposes to add five hundred more officers to the Army and the proposed increase of twenty-four regiments in the Infantry means the increase of one thousand two hundred officers.

Where are these one thousand nine hundred officers to come from? Are we to fill the Army up again with a lot of crude undigested material—making first lieutenants and captains of young men who have never seen a drill ground?

There are some things to be considered besides promotion and proportional strength of the three arms before this increase can be made. Where are these twenty-four regiments to be quartered? We cannot build twenty-four new posts in a day.

The present Infantry regiments with twelve companies of only sixty-five (namely fifty) men each, each company turning out for its maximum strength for drill thirty-two men (four sets of fours), are obviously ineffective. Whether we have an increase of regiments or not we should have an increase in a company strength that could make their regiments efficient; that would make the Infantry officer proud of his job.

And where are the men to come from for these new regiments? We are 20,000 men short of our present authorized strength, in spite of all efforts to recruit? Is it not true that there is a limit to the number of men that can be recruited in time of peace?

Our Regular Infantry should be the best in the world, for we can spare the money to make it so. It should be, if possible, given a greater strength, of men, of officers, of regiments. But let us go about this thing (provided we have the support of Congress) in a creditable manner.

First of all, the Infantry company should be increased to one hundred men. Then Infantry drill will no longer be a farce, and Infantry officers will be able to take some pride in their regiments. Next provide for a gradual increase, say, extending over six years. That gives time for the building of posts and for the proper officering of the regiments.

Our Infantry regiments should be officered from West

Point. In time of war we pick our commanders of Infantry volunteer brigades from the Regular Infantry. The most important and most scientific problem of warfare to-day is the Infantry attack. It is the Infantry who must work it out. For this they should have the brainiest officers of the Army. As only one-third of the Infantry officers to-day are West Pointers, if the Infantry is to be increased part of the scheme should be an immediate increase in the output at West Point. Annapolis, lately, in response to a similar demand, increased the number of her graduates to nearly 300 per year, and the same can be done at West Point if a little dynamite is set off there to wake the sleepers up.

Lastly, make the Service attractive to the enlisted man. If a little of the brain power that is now wasted on schemes for promotion in the functions of high command were put in the company and the squad we would have a better Army and more enlistments.

To sum up: The way the proposition for the increase of the Infantry has been handled thus far makes it a bold scheme for promotion without regard to emergencies. Make it a scheme for the improvement of the Infantry and of the Army. Then it will be supported. Above all, no invidious remarks as to other arms.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

#### WHY FIELD OFFICERS ALONE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

G.O. 181, W.D., 1907, is a step in the direction of a practicable and rational system of elimination which will relieve the active list of the really unfit and cause a more or less rapid flow of promotion without doing an injustice to anyone, provided that in every case where, under the provisions of this order, an officer is found permanently incapacitated for active service, he is retired at once.

But why was a distinction made between field and all other officers? There must be at least a hundred captains who are older and have longer service than a large number of majors. This is particularly the case in the Cavalry arm, where promotion has been much slower than in the Artillery and Infantry. Are not these captains as liable to physical ills as their younger comrades who have had the good luck to be jumped over their heads with field rank? In the ordinary course of events there are a number of captains who will remain in that grade for fifteen or twenty years. According to the order, the only physical examination they will be called upon to undergo during this entire period will be when they are ordered before promotion boards, while all field officers will continue to undergo the prescribed biennial examinations. And general officers: Does the "Star" carry with it a sort of philosopher's stone which ensures to its possessor immunity from all the physical ills to which ordinary humanity is subject? Or is it that field officers are, in the opinion of the "powers that be," nothing but a species of service pariah, who have no rights that anyone is bound to respect, and the object sought in thus setting them apart as it were from the rest of the officers of the Army as a class containing a large number of incapables and useless drones, is to sound their self-respect and pride in the Service as to induce as many as possible to go on the retired list or otherwise get out of the way of their ambitious juniors?

Had the order stated that all officers of the Army will be examined as to their physical condition at least once in every two years and every officer unable to attain a certain standard will at once be ordered before a retiring board, it would have given universal satisfaction throughout the Service as a sensible and practicable method of accelerating promotion, and at the same time meting out equal and exact justice to all concerned.

The wording of the present order recalls rather forcibly the traditional remark attributed to an officer of the old Army: "The Army would be perfect if it wasn't for the d—d soldiers." N.B. for "soldiers" read "field officers."

FIELD OFFICER.

#### "FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is a great deal of futile discussion about measures for the good of the Service. To illustrate: The appointment of younger captains to command the battleships and armored cruisers on the cruise to the Pacific.

If partisan feeling is to be overcome and favoritism consigned to oblivion and actual proficiency sought among our future commanding officers, a step in the right direction would be to order, as second in command to each of the battleships and armored cruisers, a commander who will have four years or more to serve on the active list as a flag officer.

His specific duty, to observe all evolutions of the squadron and thus by the object lessons presented become thoroughly familiar with all points of tactical efficiency of the vessels in all formations.

He should not be concerned with the internal affairs of the ship or command of the crew or officers. At the end of the cruise to submit a report in detail of his actual observations of the tactical efficiency of the ship, and such suggestions as these evolutions may develop, which in any manner tend to greater efficiency in fleet or battle tactics. These reports to be forwarded through proper channels to the Department, as evidence of practical schooling in fleet tactics, which could not be obtained on the big ships under any other circumstances.

By this course the Service would reap some practical benefit in the future from the experience thus gained by these commanders instead of throwing it away upon flag officers and present captains, who will be off the active list in a few years.

SERVICE.

A valuable historical volume entitled "North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati," by Charles Lucens Davis, brigadier general, U.S. Army, retired, secretary of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, who resides at Schenectady, N.Y., is largely devoted to a history of the Cincinnati in the United States and France and the revival of the dormant state societies, special reference being made to the history of the North Carolina Society. It is embellished with more than thirty illustrations pertaining to the Society of the Cincinnati, including half-tones of a large number of the original members of the North Carolina Society. It is a limited edition handsomely bound in cloth. Price, postpaid, \$3.50 net. After describing at length the foundation of the Society of the Cincinnati, describing its arms and recounting its history, the author comes to the formation of the Society of North Carolina, Oct. 23, 1873, as one of the thirteen state societies, ten preceding it and two, New Hampshire and Maryland, following. General Davis tells us that Washington so far yielded to the popular clamor against the Society

of the Cincinnati as to intimate that he would resign unless its constitution was amended, striking out everything having a political tendency, discontinuing the hereditary feature and forbidding subscriptions by donations from foreigners not citizens. The adoption of these and several other changes recommended by Washington stilled the clamor, but as the state societies refused to ratify these amendments they were never adopted. Col. William Polk, who died Jan. 14, 1804, was the last survivor of the North Carolina Continental Line. Lieut. Samuel Ashe, jr., I.N.C. Dragoons, in the Continental service, was the last surviving original member of North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. Lieut. Robert Burnett, jr., of the New York Society, died Nov. 20, 1854. The North Carolina Society informally dissolved after its meeting, July 4, 1791, and was revived April 4, 1896. The Society of the Cincinnati had in May, 1905, 848 members; the original number including the French branch, now dissolved, being over 1,900. Such organizations do not take root in our soil. A description of the investiture of members of the Cincinnati at Frances Tavern, New York, shows that the candidates were announced by a herald and trumpet blasts as they approached the President, and each, with the standard of the Cincinnati in his left hand and his right hand on the Bible, took the oath of fidelity.

In the notice of the service of Gen. George S. Greene at the Battle of Gettysburg, published last week, p.m. should be substituted for "a.m." in the notice of the fight of July 2. In his report of the battle General Greene said: "On the 2d (July) we took position at about six a.m. on the right of the 1st Corps. . . . By twelve o'clock we had good cover for the men. . . . We remained in this position with occasional firing of the pickets until 6:30 p.m. . . . We were attacked on our whole front by a large force a few minutes before seven p.m. The enemy made four distinct charges between 7 and 9:30 p.m., which were effectually resisted. . . . About eight p.m. the enemy appeared on our right flank in the intrenchments. . . . At the close of this night attack we occupied all the trenches of the 3d Brigade. . . . About ten o'clock I was informed that General Kane, with his brigade, was returning to his position. . . . The 1st Brigade returned to our support at 1:30 a.m. on the 3d, and took position in support of our right. . . . At four a.m. our artillery opened and the attack was general on our line, and continued to 10:30 a.m., when the enemy retired. . . . About 7:30 General Lockwood with his brigade came to our support from Williams division and rendered efficient service. . . . Colonel Creighton (7th Ohio) arrived to my immediate support at six a.m. . . . The troops from the 1st and 11th Corps were returned to their commands as soon as their place was supplied by Lockwood's and Candy's brigade, having rendered good service and efficient aid." General Kane in his report says: "The attack in force upon us (that is, after Kane had re-inforced Greene) commenced at 3:30 a.m., July 3, and with the exception of occasional intervals of a few minutes we kept up a fire of unintermitting strength for seven hours, until about 10:30 o'clock, when the enemy made their last determined effort by charging in column of regiments." It will be observed that the desperate fighting on the evening of July 2 was carried on entirely by General Greene's brigade.

B. Lisbarger & Company, charged with procuring false weighing in purchase of scrap metal at the Washington Navy Yard, has retained Joseph H. Choate as counsel. The Navy Department has secured the firm of Dun & Company. A statement as to the contractors' business shows profits amounting to nearly half a million dollars in government metal in the present year. Contracts at all navy yards with the firm have been cancelled.

#### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O., OCT. 10, 1907, WAR DEPT.

The following changes of station of officers of the 17th Infantry are ordered: 1st Lieut. Winfield Harper from Fort McPherson to join company in Cuba. 1st Lieut. Charles G. H. Danford from duty at Camp Camaguey, Cuba to Fort McPherson, for duty.

The following officers are relieved from duty in Quartermaster's department: Capt. Granville Sevier, C.A.C.; Capt. Eugene P. Jervey, jr., 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Dennis F. Quinlan, 5th Cav.

Capt. Solomon P. Vestal is relieved from detail in the Quartermaster's department.

G.O. 205, OCT. 3, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes an executive order which directs that the Military Reservation of Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I., reserved under the name of "Camp Marahui," be modified so as to reserve all lands, and those only, included within metes and bounds described in the order.

G.O. 206, OCT. 7, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Par. 1439, Army Regulations, is rescinded.  
II.—1. When an enlisted man is assigned or transferred to any of the staff corps or departments, the officer of that corps or department who first receives the soldier so assigned or transferred will forward a copy of his descriptive and assignment card, or in the absence of such card a copy of his descriptive list and military record, directly to the chief of the staff corps or department to which the soldier has been assigned or transferred.  
2. Hereafter, all enlistment papers of men enlisting or re-enlisting, whether for the line of the Army or for any of the staff corps or departments, will be forwarded directly to The Adjutant General of the Army, except in the cases of non-commissioned staff officers stationed at ungarrisoned posts, whose re-enlistment papers will be disposed of as provided in Par. 101, Army Regulations.

III.—The post adjutant of each coast artillery post will submit to his post commander for transmission through military channels to The Adjutant General of the Army, on a form to be furnished for that purpose, a report on each Coast Artillery Corps sergeant major serving at the post. Immediately upon receipt of the prescribed blanks, which will be supplied by The Adjutant General of the Army, a report will be submitted, and subsequent reports will be submitted on March 31 and Sept. 30 of each year.  
By order of the Acting Secretary of War:  
WILLIAM P. DUVALL, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 207, OCT. 8, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a list of drawing instruments to be issued by the Ordnance Department to each garrisoned Coast Artillery post having guns of 6-inch or greater caliber.  
The lists referred to are for future issues; the supplies and instruments now on hand will be issued so far as practicable, even though they may differ in make or quality from those now prescribed. All instruments pertaining to the Ordnance Department in excess of the allowances stated herein will be



turned in to the proper armament officer for overhauling and storage with a view to their use in replacement. Issues will be made to district and post ordnance officers, who will be held accountable for the property.

#### G.O. 208, OCT. 9, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, and is assigned to duty as president of the Army War College.

II. The Ordnance Department establishment near Dover, N. J., heretofore known as the United States Powder Depot, is designated and will hereafter be known as the Picatinny Arsenal.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:  
WILLIAM P. DUVAL, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 68, SEPT. 12, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.  
Publishes a decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury in the case of the master of Corporal John J. Logue, Co. F, 10th Inf., on duty in Alaska.

#### CIRCULAR 67, SEPT. 30, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following decisions of the Secretary of War are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Authority to appoint a summary court at a sub-post.—Under the Act of Congress approved June 18, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 483), the commanding officer of a subpost has authority to appoint a summary court for such subpost.

2. Jurisdiction of summary court.—Under the 83d Article of War as amended by the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1901, where the accused has consented in writing to trial by summary court, such court has power to impose a sentence not to exceed three months' confinement at hard labor or forfeiture of three months' pay, or both. These limits being jurisdictional, no substitution can be made of confinement for forfeiture, or the reverse, which would make either punishment in excess of the limit prescribed therefor in said article.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:  
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### CIRCULAR 68, OCT. 8, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

On and after July 1, 1908, the collar ornament prescribed in Par. 71, G.O. No. 169, W.D., Aug. 14, 1907, will consist of dull-finish bronze metal buttons, attached to the collar, two on each side, by means of a threaded post and thumb-screw nut. The buttons will be one inch in diameter, with raised edge, one showing in relief in the center the letters U.S., gothic design, and the other the insignia of the corps, department, or arm of service, according to sealed patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Organization commanders will exercise the greatest care in the issue of collar ornaments now in use to enlisted men under their commands, to the end that further purchases of those ornaments may not be necessary.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:  
WILLIAM P. DUVAL, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 122, OCT. 1, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

I. Headquarters and staff of 3d Squadron and Troops I and M, 14th Cavalry, under command of Major Harry C. Benson, 14th Cavalry, will stand relieved from duty in the Yosemite National Park on or about Nov. 4, 1907, and will proceed by marching to their proper station, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

II. Troop F, 14th Cavalry, under command of Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th Cav., is relieved from duty in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, will proceed by marching to its proper station, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

#### G.O. 54, SEPT. 26, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Gives instructions to go to the training of the Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery in this department.

#### G.O. 55, SEPT. 27, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Publishes instructions relating to the 14th Infantry, which is designated for service in the Philippine Islands, and directed to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to sail for Manila on Jan. 5, 1908.

#### G.O. 58, SEPT. 30, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

1. Par. 2, G.O. 48, c.s., these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

2. To carry out the provisions of G.O. 198, W.D., Sept. 24, 1907, all field officers of the Army within the geographical limits of the Department of the Columbia will be physically examined by a board of surgeons, in accordance with the provisions of Par. 2 of the W.D. above quoted.

3. Officers concerned will be hereafter advised as to the time and place of physical examination and of test in horse-manship, required by said orders.

By command of Major General Greely:  
W. P. BURNHAM, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

#### CIR. 19, SEPT. 25, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

I.—The attention of all officers serving within the limits of the State of Washington is invited to an Act of the State Legislature, effective Sept. 1, 1907, this day received, which regulates and in certain cases prohibits the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale, owning or giving away of cigarettes, cigarette paper, cigarette wrappers, and other substitutes for the same. While this Act of the State Legislature does not extend to military reservations within the State, as a matter of principle and economy and to prevent such reservations affording a means of evading the State law, commanding officers of military posts within the State of Washington will issue the necessary orders to officers in charge of post exchanges to prevent the sale or giving away of cigarettes and other substitutes for the same, to civilians not employed on military reservations.

II.—Commanding officers of all posts within the Department will issue the orders necessary to prevent the sale or giving away of cigarettes and other substitutes for the same in post exchanges, to minor children of persons residing on military reservations who have not the formal consent of their parents to so purchase or obtain the same.

By command of Major General Greely:  
W. P. BURNHAM, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 54, OCT. 1, 1907, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

A board of medical officers consisting of Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Craig R. Snyder, asst. surg., and Contr. Surg. Herbert I. Harris, will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 14, for the physical examination of field officers preparatory to their undergoing the test for skill and endurance in horsemanship.

The following officers will report in person to the president of the examining board at Fort Snelling, Minn., for physical examination, and if found fit will on Oct. 15, 1907, take the test for skill and endurance in horsemanship: Col. George W. Adair, A.S.G.; Col. James Rockwell, O.D.; Lieut. Col. James Eastcott Sawyer, D.Q.M.G.; Alexander O. Brodie, A.G.; Francis H. French, I.G.; William A. Mann, 6th Inf.; Majors James B. Houston, Paymr.; Frank J. Dodds, J.A.; Henry C. Cabell, Gen. Staff Corps; Amos W. Kimball, Q.M.; Pierre C. Stevens, Paymr.; Francis R. Shunk, C.E., all 8th Cav., Minn.; Edwin P. Andrews, 3d Cav., Fairbault, Minn.; Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav., Helena; John H. Beacom, 6th Inf., Fort Missoula; Graham D. Fitch, C.E., Duluth; Frederick P. Reynolds, surg., Fort Snelling; Richard R. Steedman, 6th Inf., Fort Lincoln; Fielder M. M. Beall, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, and Henry T. Allen, 8th Cav., Fort Yellowstone.

The officers stationed in St. Paul, Minn., will return to that city after the physical examination on Oct. 14, 1907, and those pronounced physically able to make the test in horsemanship will proceed to Fort Snelling on Oct. 15, 1907, to undergo said test.

Officers who undergo the test on Oct. 15, 1907, will return to their proper station after being physically examined.

#### G.O. 55, OCT. 2, 1907, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

First Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., are relieved from duty as aides-de-camp on the staff of Major Gen. William S. McCaskey, in anticipation of the latter's retirement from active service.

Subject to the approval of higher authority 1st Lieutenant Bankhead will remain on duty at these headquarters as Inspector of Small Arms Practice until further orders.

First Lieutenant McCaskey is relieved from further duty at these headquarters and will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and join his troop.

#### G.O. 56, OCT. 2, 1907, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

The undersigned, retiring from active service this date by operation of law, hereby relinquishes command of this Department.

WILLIAM S. McCASKEY, Major Gen., U.S.A., Com.

#### G.O. 57, OCT. 3, 1907, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Under the provisions of Par. 193, A.R., 1904, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Dakota.

WILLIAM A. MANN, Lieut. Col., 6th Inf.

#### G.O. 70, OCT. 4, 1907, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Revolves G.O. 11, series of 1904, these headquarters, and substitutes the new instructions for the practical training of Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry.

#### G.O. 60, OCT. 7, 1907, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Gives instructions relative to discharge, re-enlistment and transfer of enlisted men of headquarters, band and 2d and 3d Battalions, 4th Inf., and of the 7th Infantry. The 4th Infantry will sail from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila on March 5, 1908; the 7th Infantry on April 5, 1908. On the dates of sailing every man in an organization, except non-commissioned officers, must have at least two years and three months to serve.

#### G.O. 112, SEPT. 30, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Revolves G.O. 7, dated these headquarters, March 14, 1905, and substitutes new instructions relating to reports of movements of any organizations.

#### G.O. 113, OCT. 1, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The 3d Battalion of Engineers (less Co. K), will proceed by rail from Fort Riley, Kas., to its proper station, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on or about Oct. 12, 1907, on completion of the construction of a bridge over the Kansas river at Fort Riley. The pontoon train and all wagons and animals pertaining to the battalion will be sent with it.

#### G.O. 114, OCT. 1, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Major Thomas Swobe, Q.M., having reported, is announced as on temporary duty in charge of the office of the chief quartermaster of the department, relieving Major Thomas Cruse, Q.M., U.S.A. Major Swobe is also charged with the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in this department.

#### G.O. 115, OCT. 2, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Announces that the year's course of instruction at military posts in this department will be regarded as beginning Nov. 1, 1907, and terminating Oct. 31, 1908.

#### G.O. 101, SEPT. 24, 1907, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

To carry out the provisions of G.O. 190, c.s., W.D., headquarters, band and troops A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I and M, 1st Cavalry, will sail from San Francisco December 5, 1907. Troops D, H and I will sail from San Francisco March 5, 1908.

#### CIRCULAR 54, SEPT. 30, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.

In order that the provisions of G.O. 177, c.s., W.D., and G.O. 50 and 136, Army of Cuban Pacification, may be more fully carried out, it is hereby directed that, guard mounting be held at or about retreat at all stations of this army. When parade is held, guard mounting will follow parade.

By command of Brigadier General Barry:  
MILLARD F. WALTZ, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey from active service on Oct. 9, 1907, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced; Brig. General Godfrey will proceed to his home. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G. (Oct. 8, D.E.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William M. Coulling, Q.M., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and he is authorized to visit China and Japan. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Capt. Albert C. Dalton, Q.M., having reported, will report at Camp Columbia for duty as post and constructing quartermaster, relieving Capt. William C. Wren, Q.M. (Sept. 25, A.C.P.)

Capt. Charles H. Martin, Q.M., acting chief Q.M. of the department, will proceed to Fort Flagler, Wash., for the purpose of ascertaining the best and most economical method of constructing granolithic walks at that post. (Oct. 1, D. Col.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Louis H. Bush, commissary, after his arrival at San Francisco, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him, will proceed to Fort Riley to take a course in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

Post Comy. Serg. George Flock, now at the office of the purchasing commissary, Seattle, Washington, will be sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major George D. Deshon, surg., now on leave, will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for the purpose of undergoing on Oct. 9, 1907, the test in horsemanship. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

Major George D. Deshon, surg., upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Hot Springs and assume temporary command of the Army and Navy General Hospital at that place. (Oct. 7, W.D.)

Major Henry A. Shaw, surg., Fort Slocum, N.Y., will report to the board of officers at Fort Jay, N.Y., for the purpose of being examined as to his physical condition. (Oct. 4, D.E.)

Major Henry A. Shaw, surg., Fort Slocum, N.Y., will report in person at Fort Myer, Va., for a test of his skill and endurance in horsemanship. (Oct. 4, D.E.)

Major Henry S. Harris, surg., from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed on the transport from Manila about Dec. 15, 1907, to San Francisco for further orders. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

Leave for one month and twelve days, to take effect on or about Oct. 18, 1907, is granted Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surg. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Major John S. Kulp, M. D., Fort Meade, S.D. (Sept. 27, D. Mo.)

The leave granted Capt. Weston P. Chamberlain, asst. surg., is extended twenty days. (Sept. 27, D.G.)

1st Lieut. S.O. 233, Oct. 4, 1907, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. Jacob M. Coffin, asst. surg., is revoked. (Oct. 7, W.D.)

Changes in stations and duties of contract surgeons: Fred J. Conzelmann from Fort Ethan Allen to Fort Williams; Charles L. Baker from Fort Totten to Fort Warren for duty, relieving William J. Enders, who will proceed to his home for annulment of contract. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Howard Priest to Fort Bayard, General Hospital, for duty. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Assignments of assistant surgeons are ordered as follows: Capt. Park Howell to Fort Leavenworth Military Prison for duty. 1st Lieut. Charles F. Craig to Fort Leavenworth for duty. 1st Lieut. William A. Wickline to General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. 1st Lieut. Henry L. Brown to Fort Riley and 1st Lieut. Harry G. Humphreys to Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Leave for three months and twenty-seven days, to take effect on or about Jan. 8, 1908, is granted Contr. Surg. William R. S. George. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major James M. Kennedy, surg. (Sept. 27, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Ernest K. Johnstone and the detachment of Hospital Corps men, now on duty in the Yosemite National Park, will accompany headquarters and staff of the 3d Squadron and Troops I and M, 14th Cavalry, on the march from that park to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 1, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. John P. Kelly and the detachment of Hospital Corps men, now on duty in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, will accompany Troop F, 14th Cav., on the march from those parks to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 1, D. Cal.)

The following assistant surgeons are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila on or about Jan. 15, 1908, to San Francisco for further orders: Capt. Edward R. Schreiner, Frank C. Baker, Charles R. Reynolds, Frederick A. Dale, Patrick H. McAndrew, Robert B. Grubbs and Edmund D. Shortridge; 1st Lieuts. Samuel M. De Loffre, George F. Juenemann, and Earl H. Burns. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Sanford H. Wadhams, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take transport about Dec. 5, 1907, for Honolulu for duty, relieving Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, asst. surg., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

The following assistant surgeons are relieved from duty at the posts designated and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take transport from that place about Dec. 5, 1907, for the Philippine Islands for duty: Capt. Jere B. Clayton, Fort Leavenworth; Christopher C. Collins, Fort Riley; Henry H. Rutherford, Presidio of San Francisco; George P. Heard, Fort Wingate; William R. Eastman, Fort Lawton; Edwin W. Rich, Fort Ontario; Nelson Gopen, Columbus Barracks, Clarence H. Connor, Presidio of San Francisco, and William M. Smart, Fort Caswell; 1st Lieut. Levy M. Hathaway, Fort Thomas, and Capt. Percy L. Jones, Fort Preble. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

Serg. First Class Isadore J. Sinclair, H.C., now at Fort Meade, S.D., on or before expiration of furlough will report to the C.O., that post, for duty. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Thomas C. Goodman, chief paymaster of the department, will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Sept. 27 for test in horsemanship, and then return to Portland. (Sept. 24, D. Col.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 10, 1907, is granted Capt. Edward C. Carey, paymr. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

Capt. Edwin M. Supple, paymr., will proceed on the transport from San Francisco about Dec. 5, 1907, to Manila for duty. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Alfred B. Putnam, C.E., from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and take station. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Major Francis R. Shunk, C.E., in addition to other duties report to commanding general, Dept. of Dakota, for duty as chief engineer officer, to relieve Lieut. Col. William H. Bixby. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Capt. Edward H. Schulz, C.E., in addition to other duties report to commanding general, Dept. of the Missouri, for duty as chief engineer officer of that department, to relieve Lieut. Col. William H. Bixby. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Second Lieut. James A. O'Connor, C.E., will report to the C.O., Camp Columbia, for duty with the 2d Battalion of Engrs. (Sept. 24, A.C.P.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Frank Baker, O.D., from the command of San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, and from duty as chief ordnance officer, Dept. of Texas, will proceed at the proper time to Springfield, Mass., and report on Oct. 31, 1907, at Springfield Armory for duty, to relieve Lieut. Col. Charles H. Clark, who will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and assume command of the San Antonio Arsenal, and duty as chief ordnance officer. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Col. Richard E. Thompson, chief signal officer of the department, will proceed from Seattle, Wash., to Vancouver for consultation with the department commander on matters pertaining to Alaska, and return to Seattle. (Sept. 24, D. Col.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are hereby announced: To be sergeants, Corporals Isaac P. Blade, William C. Robinson and Chester B. Mulkins to date Oct. 1, 1907; to be corporals, 1st Class, Privates Lorens P. Sorensen, James F. Hynes, Horace W. Kirby, John D. McPhail, Jesse A. Beasley, Charles E. Smith, William H. Brogan, James B. McAllister and David Maxwell, to date Oct. 1, 1907. (Oct. 1, Sig. Corps.)

Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, Signal Corps, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of making not to exceed three balloon voyages from that city, and return to proper station. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month and six days, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1907, is granted Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, 1st Cav. (Sept. 23, D.T.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Oct. 2, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, jr., 1st Cav. (Sept. 21, D.T.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 1st Cav., is extended ten days. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

##### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

The leave granted Capt. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., is further extended one month. (Sept. 30, D. Mo.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

The following transfers were made in the 5th Cavalry to take effect Oct. 3: Capt. Charles S. Haight, from Troop E to Troop I. Capt. George V. H. Mosley, from Troop I to Troop E.

Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., will report to the board of officers to meet at Fort Jay, N.Y., for the purpose of being examined as to his physical condition. (Oct. 9, D.E.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. P. S. BONUS.

First Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th Cav., from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will join proper station. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

##### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Capt. Guy V. Henry, 12th Cav., from Washington to Fort Riley and report to the commandant, Mounted Service School, for duty. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert McC. Beck, jr., 12th Cav., from duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., to take effect upon the return of Capt. George G. Bailey, Q.M., to duty, and will then join his regiment. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

##### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

First Lieut. Rudolph E. Snyder, 14th Cav., from duty at St. Louis, and will join his regiment. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

##### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William C. Tremaine, 15th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., upon being relieved from duty at the Presidio of Monterey. (Oct. 7, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. A. N. Pickel, 15th Cav., for fifteen days will commence on Oct. 10, 1907. (Oct. 4, D.E.)

The quartermaster of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving 2d Lieut. Milton G. Holliday, 15th Cav., of that duty. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Chaplain William W. Brander, 15th Cav., to take effect about Oct. 7, 1907. (Sept. 24, A.C.P.)



## ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

## 4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

First Lieut. Albert Gilmor, 4th Field Art., Fort Sheridan, will proceed to Evanston, Ill., for station while engaged on temporary field work on the progressive military map. (Oct. 1, D. Lakes.)

## 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Lieut. Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th Field Art., to Fort Slocum, N. Y., and assume command of that post and the recruit depot thereat. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Capt. William S. McNair, 6th Field Art., is relieved from duty as a member of the board appointed to meet at East St. Louis, Ill., and Lathrop, Mo., for the purpose of inspecting animals purchased under contract for the Army. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. John J. Lipow, C.A.C., has been accepted to take effect Jan. 1, 1908, and he is granted leave until that time. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Major William F. Hancock, C.A.C., from duty at Fort De Soto, Fla., to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty and station. (Oct. 7, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: 1st Lieut. Brainerd Taylor is relieved from duty with the 91st Co., and is placed on the unassigned list; he will proceed to Jackson Barracks for assignment to staff duty. 1st Lieut. Hartman L. Butler, now unassigned, is assigned to the 91st Co. (Oct. 7, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. H. L. Martin, C.A.C., is further extended one month. (Oct. 4, D.E.)

Leave for fourteen days, effective about Oct. 11, 1907, is granted Capt. Edwin Landon, C.A.C. (Oct. 4, D.E.)

Major Clarence F. Townsley, C.A., to proceed at once to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of Pensacola. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

Master Gun. Hugo A. Verbeck, C.A.C., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (Oct. 4, W.D.)

Major Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., will report for the purpose of testing his skill and endurance in horsemanship at Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 21, 1907. (Oct. 8, D.E.)

One company, Coast Artillery Corps, each from Forts Howard and McHenry, Md., to be selected by the C.O., Artillery District of Baltimore, and the 4th Band, C.A.C., from Fort Monroe, Va., are designated to participate in the military parade which will be held in the city of Baltimore during the "Old Home Week" on Oct. 15, 1907. Lieut. Col. Clarence Deems, C.A.C., will command the U.S. troops who are to parade in Baltimore. (Oct. 9, D.E.)

Lieut. Col. John R. Williams, C.A.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will report to the board of officers at Fort Jay for examination as to his physical condition. (Oct. 9, D.E.)

## INFANTRY.

## 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

The leave granted Capt. Woodson Hocker, 3d Inf., is extended two months. (Oct. 7, W.D.)

## 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

First Lieut. Ernest H. Agnew, 6th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Huntington, W. Va., relieving Capt. Laurence Halstead, 6th Inf., who will join his regiment. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

The leave granted Capt. Benjamin J. Tillman, 7th Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 30, D. Lakes.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. ROBERTSON.

Q.M. Sergt. George Rowland, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

## 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. James Baylies, 10th Inf. (Oct. 1, D. Col.)

## 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

First Lieut. William E. Persons, 11th Inf., now at Fort Crook, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with his company. (Sept. 30, D. Mo.)

Leave under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. George K. Wilson, 11th Inf., to take effect upon the arrival in the United States of the transport to sail from Havana, Cuba, Oct. 7, 1907, and to terminate upon the date of the departure from the United States of the transport scheduled to sail from Newport News to Havana, on Oct. 15, 1907. (Sept. 28, A.C.P.)

Lieut. Col. William P. Evans, 11th Inf., from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and will join his regiment in Cuba. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

## 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

First Lieut. F. R. Curtis, 13th Inf., was on Oct. 1 relieved from duty as adjutant and officer in charge of records at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., by Lieut. M. Novak, 22d Inf.

## 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Leave for three months, to take effect about Oct. 15, 1907, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Jack Hayes, 14th Inf., Fort Crook. (Sept. 30, D. Mo.)

Drum Major Ralph H. Kunselman, band, 14th Inf., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Sept. 28, D. Col.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Henry S. Wagner, 14th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (Sept. 30, D. Cal.)

Capt. James Hanson, 14th Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to his proper station, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Sept. 26, D. Cal.)

## 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Major Andrew S. Rowan, 15th Inf., is relieved from duty on general recruiting service, to take effect upon the discontinuance of the recruiting station at Coney Island, N.Y., and will then proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty pending the arrival of his regiment. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Sydney Smith, 16th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (Sept. 30, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. John P. Bubb, 16th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (Sept. 30, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 5, 1907, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles R. W. Morison, 16th Inf., Fort Crook. (Sept. 30, D. Mo.)

## 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

The leave for one month granted Capt. Percy M. Cochran, 17th Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 25, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, 17th Inf., from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, upon the expiration of his present leave, and will join his regiment. (Oct. 7, W.D.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Win F. Kutz, 18th Inf., has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 3, 1907. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

## 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1907, is granted Capt. Edward S. Walton, 19th Inf. (Sept. 24, D.T.)

## 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

The leave granted Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Guy G. Palmer, 30th Inf., is extended twenty-one days. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

## 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for twenty-one days is granted 2d Lieut. Homer N. Preston, 21st Inf. (Sept. 30, D. Colo.)

## 22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

First Lieut. Martin Novak, battalion adj., 22d Inf., was

on Sept. 26 appointed adjutant and officer in charge of records at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals at Fort McDowell, Cal., relieving 1st Lieut. F. R. Curtis, 13th Inf., to take effect Oct. 1, 1907.

Par. 18, S.O. 225, Sept. 25, 1907, W.D., is so amended as to direct Major Abner Pickering, 23d Inf., to report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1907. (Oct. 9, W.D.)

## 23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., from duty at the U.S.M.A., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will join his regiment at its station prior to its departure for the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 7, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf., Jamestown, Va., will report to the board of officers to meet at Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown, Va., for the purpose of being examined as to his physical condition. (Oct. 7, D.E.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for one month from about Nov. 1, 1907, is granted Lieut. Col. H. K. Bailey, 25th U.S. Inf. (Oct. 7, D.E.)

## 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOUTH.

Second Lieut. Robert John West, 26th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave to Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty, thence to join his regiment. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

## 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for one month and twenty-one days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. Englebert G. Owenshine, 28th Inf., to take effect about Oct. 7, 1907. (Sept. 25, A.C.P.)

Lieut. Col. Silas A. West, 28th Inf., to Matanzas, Province of Matanzas, for duty. (Sept. 24, A.C.P.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers will assemble at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Oct. 1, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Squadron Sergt. Major Walter L. Shearman, 5th Cav., Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Edward A. Sturges, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Herr, 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, 5th Cav. (Sept. 24, D. Colo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Cardenas, Province of Matanzas, Sept. 26, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. Burton E. Griswold, 5th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Will D. Wells, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th Inf. (Sept. 24, A.C.P.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Caibarien, Province of Santa Clara, Sept. 26, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. Frank C. Reilly, Co. G, 5th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Capt. Oliver Edwards, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Daniel A. Nolan and James E. McDonald, 5th Inf. (Sept. 24, A.C.P.)

A board of medical officers is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on Oct. 9, 1907, for the purpose of conducting the physical examinations of such field officers of the Army as may be ordered to appear before it. Detail: Lieut. Col. William H. Corbush, Deputy Surg. Gen., chief surg.; Capt. Herbert G. Shaw, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. E. W. Bayley. (Oct. 1, D. Col.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Manila at such times as may be designated for the examination of officers. Members: Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Col. Stephen O. Mills, I.G., Col. Alexander Rodgers, 6th Cav., Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surg., Major William C. Borden, surg.; recorder, Major Henry M. Morrow, judge advocate. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Charles Richard and Contract Surgs. George F. Adair and Daniel P. Card, is convened at Fort Jay, N.Y., for the purpose of examining officers to determine their physical condition. (Oct. 9, D.E.)

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Lorenzo P. Davison, retired, at his own request, is relieved from duty with the militia of Idaho, and will proceed to his home. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fulmer, retired, is detailed to attend the meeting of the Kansas Library Association to be held at Newton, Kan., Oct. 9, 10 and 11, 1907. He will read a paper on "Federal Libraries." (Oct. 8, W.D.)

## EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS.

Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 2d Inf., and Major Colville P. Terrett, 8th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, president of an Army retiring board at Manila, for examination. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., Lieut. Col. Charles A. Varnum, 4th Cav., and Major James B. Goe, 19th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis, president of the retiring board at Washington Barracks, D.C., on Oct. 21, 1907, for examination by the board. (Oct. 8, W.D.)

## GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Robinson, Neb., Oct. 3, 1907. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th Cav.; Capt. Edgar A. Sirmeyer, 8th Cav.; Capt. Reginald E. McNally, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, Jr., 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. James L. Collins, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William B. Henry, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Duncan Elliot, 8th Cav., judge advocate. (Sept. 27, D. Mo.)

## WAR COLLEGE DUTY.

The following officers are detailed to take the course at the Army War College during the next term and will report in person to the Chief of Staff in Washington on Nov. 1, 1907, for duty accordingly: Major Hoel S. Bishop, 5th Cav.; Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf.; Henry D. Todd, Jr., C.A.C.; William J. Snow, 6th F.A.; George T. Patterson, C.A.C.; and Frank R. McCoy, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp. (Oct. 15, W.D.)

## PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS AND HORSEMANSHIP.

The following officers will report to the board of officers as indicated below, and as soon as practicable after receipt of this order, for the purpose of being examined as to their physical condition:

At Fort Williams, Me.—Major George A. Zinn, O.E., 537 Congress street, Portland, Me.  
At Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.—Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, O.D., Springfield Armory, Mass.; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Clark, O.D., Springfield Armory, Mass.; Major Harry L. Bailey, 2d Inf., 73 Hanover street, Boston, Mass.; Major Edward Burr, O.E., 25 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; Major William S. Pierce, O.D., Springfield Armory, Mass.; Major Colden L.H. Ruggles, O.D., Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

At Fort Adams, R.I.—Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Willard, O.E., 284 Tames street, Newport, R.I.

At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.—Major Harry Taylor, C.E., P.O. building, New London, Conn.; Major Kenneth Morton, O.D., Bridgeport, Conn.

At Fort Totten, N.Y.—Lieut. Col. William P. Evans, 11th Inf., Fort Slocum, N.Y.

At Fort Hamilton, N.Y.—Col. Charles S. Smith, O.D., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J.; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Watts, 9th Cav., 363 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Major Andrew S. Rowan, 15th Inf., Jenkins Trust Co. building, Coney Island, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Major William F. Harmon, C.A.C., Sandy Hook, N.J.; Major Tracy O. Dickinson, O.D., Sandy Hook, N.Y.

At Fort DuPont, Del.—Major Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E., Old Federal building, Wilmington, Del.; Major Odus C. Horney, O.D., U.S. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J.

At Fort Howard, Md.—Col. Richard L. Hoxie, C.E., Custom House, Baltimore, Md.

At Fort Monroe, Va.—Major Joseph E. Kuhn, O.E., Custom House, Norfolk, Va.; Majors Isaac N. Lewis, John D. Barrette and Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.

At Fort Myer, Va.—Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, C.E., Washington Barracks, D.C.

At Fort Jay, N.Y.—Colonels C. W. Larned, Samuel E. Tillman and Edward E. Wood, professors, U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y.; William S. Patten, A.Q.M.G., Army building, New York city; Col. Edgar S. Dudley, professor, West Point, N.Y.; Col. Abel L. Smith, A.C.G., Army building, New York city; Col. Gustav J. Fieberger, professor, West Point, N.Y.; Col. Frank Heath, O.D., Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Col. D. W. Lockwood,

O.E., Army building, New York city; Col. H. L. Scott, Superintendent, West Point, N.Y.; Col. William L. Marshall, C.E., Army building, New York city; Lieut. Col. William B. Gordon and Charles P. Echols, professors, West Point, N.Y.

R. L. Howze, Commandant of Cadets, West Point, N.Y.; Louis Brechemin, Deputy Surg. Gen., 391 Washington street, New York city; Edward E. Hardin, 26th Inf., 25 Third avenue, New York city; Frederick G. Hodgson, D.Q.M.G., Twenty-sixth street and Grays Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rogers Birnie, O.D., Governors Island, N.Y.; Lawrence L. Bruff, O.D.,

Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Charles M. Gandy, professor, West Point, N.Y.; Ormond M. Lissak, professor, West Point, N.Y.; Majors John M. Carson, Jr., Q.M., West Point, N.Y.; James C. Sanford, C.E., 815 Witherspoon building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles L. Potter, C.E., Tompkinsville, S.I., N.Y.; Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav., Army building, New York city; Beverly W. Dunn, O.D., 24 Park Place, New York city; Benjamin W. Atkinson, 4th Inf., 105 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wirt Robinson, C.A.C., West Point, N.Y.; Clarence C. Williams, O.M., South Bethlehem, Pa., and William L. Kenly, 5th Field Art., 249 Sixth avenue, New York city.

At Forts Niagara and Porter, N.Y.—Col. Henry M. Adams, C.E., Federal building, Buffalo, N.Y.

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.—Lieut. Col. Ira MacNutt, O.D., Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.; Major Charles O. Jamieson, O.D., Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.; Major Samuel Hof, O.D., Frankford Arsenal, Pa. (Oct. 2, D.E.)

The following officers will report to the department commander on the dates and at the posts indicated below, for the purpose of testing their skill and endurance in horsemanship, as prescribed in the above mentioned orders:

At Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, Va., Oct. 11, 1907, 11 a.m.—Majors Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E.; Isaac N. Lewis, C.A.C.; John D. Barrette, C.A.C., and Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C.

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 16, 1907, 2 p.m.—Col. Henry M. Adams, C.E.; Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, O.D.; Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Willard, C.E.; Ira MacNutt, Orin B. Mitcham, and Charles H. Clark, O.D.; Majors Harry L. Bailey, 2d Inf.; Edward Burr, George A. Zinn and Harry Taylor, C.E.; William S. Pierce, O.D.; Colden L.H. Ruggles, Charles C. Jamieson and Kenneth Morton, O.D.

At Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 21, 1907, 11 a.m.—Cols. William S. Patten, A.Q.M.G.; Edgar S. Dudley, J.A.; Charles S. Smith, O.D.; Abel L. Smith, A.C.G.; Frank Heath, O.D.; Daniel W. Lockwood, C.E.; H. L. Scott, Superintendent, U.S.M.A.; Richard L. Hoxie, O.E.; William L. Marshall, O.E.; Lieut. Col. R. L. Howze, Commandant of Cadets, West Point, N.Y.; Louis Brechemin, D.S.G.; William P. Evans, 11th Inf.; Edward E. Hardin, 26th Inf.; Frederick G. Hodgson, D.Q.M.G.; Rogers Birnie, O.D.; Lawrence L. Bruff, O.D.; Charles M. Gandy, professor, U.S.M.A.; Charles H. Watts, 9th Cav.; Ormond M. Lissak, professor, U.S.M.A.; Major John M. Carson, Jr., C.A.C.; Major James C. Sanford, O.E.; Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, C.E.; Majors Charles L. Potter, C.E.; Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav.; Beverly W. Dunn, O.D.; Andrew S. Rowan, 15th Inf.; Millard F. Harmon, C.A.C.; Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E.; Odus C. Horney, O.D.; Tracy C. Dickinson, O.D.; Benjamin W. Atkinson, 4th Inf.; Wirt Robinson, C.A.C.; Clarence C. Williams, O.D.; William L. Kenly, 5th Field Art., and Samuel Hof, O.D. (Oct. 2, D.E.)

The following officers will report in person, in Service uniform, mounted, to the department commander on Oct. 3, 1907, at or near Fort Logan, Colo., for the purpose of undergoing the test in horsemanship: Col. C. A. H. McCauley, Q.M.D.; Col. C. A. Williams, 21st Inf.; Lieut. Col. Webster Vinson, P.D.; Majors Charles G. Morton, L.G.D.; George Palmer, 21st Inf.; Henry C. Fisher, M.D.; Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf.; Robert L. Hirst, Gen. Staff; George W. Ruthers, 8th Inf.; Henry C. Fisher, M.D., and Contract Surg. A. R. Hall will constitute the board for the purpose of examining the field officers enumerated above as to their physical condition. (Sept. 30, D. Colo.)

The following officers will report at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for physical examination and for the purpose of undergoing the test in horsemanship: Cols. E. A. Godwin, 14th Cav.; John C. Dent, 14th Cav.; H. A. Greene, 10th Inf.; A. B. Dyer, 4th Field Art.; Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, 8th Inf.; Lieut. Col. S. W. Roesler, C.E.; Lieut. Col. Lea Feigler, 3d Inf.; Lieut. Col. John V. White, C.A.C.; Majors T. C. Goodman, P.D.; John E. Baxter, Q.M.D.; William H. Sage, A.G.D.; Alfred Hasbrouck, 14th Inf.; William P. Burnham, Gen. Staff; Maury Nichols, 3d Inf.; H. L. Hawthorne, C.A.C.; E. F. McGlachlin, 4th F.A. (Oct. 1, D. Col.)

A board to consist of Capt. William M. Smart, M.D., and Contr. Surg. George W. Daywalt is appointed to meet at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Oct. 8, 1907, and thereafter at such times as may be designated, for the physical examination of officers. (Sept. 25, D.G.)

The following officers will report to Capt. William M. Smart, asst. surg., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on the dates set opposite their names for physical examination: Cols. George G. Greenough, C.A.C., Oct. 25; John B. Kerr, 12th Cav., William F. Stewart, C.A.C., Robert H. Patterson, C.A.C., Ernest H. Ruffner, C.E., and David A. Lyle, O.D., Oct. 8, 1907; Lieut. Col. Dan C. Kingman, C.E., Oct. 8, 1907; Majors William L. Buck, 10th Inf., Lansing H. Beach, C.E., William E. Craighill, C.E., and Henry J. Goldman, 12th Cav., Oct. 8, 1907; Clarence P. Townsley, C.A.C., Oct. 25; Henry Jerve, C.E., Charles H. Hunter, C.A.C., Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., John W. Joyce, O.D., William W. Harts, C.E., William P. Stone, C.A.C., William F. Hancock, C.A.C., Thomas B. Dugan, 12th Cav., and George F. Landers, C.A.C., Oct. 8, 1907; Major Herman C. Schumm, C.A.C., Oct. 25, 1907. (Oct. 8, 1907.)

## SIGNAL STATUE PARADE.

The following organizations will participate in the ceremonies at the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Major Gen. Franz Sigel, at the junction of Riverside Drive and 106th street, New York city, Oct. 19, 1907, viz:

From Fort Jay, N.Y.—Band and two companies, 12th Inf.

From Fort Hamilton, N.Y.—5th Band and 51st and 98th Co., C.A.C.

From Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.—The 86th Co., C.A.C.

From Fort Hancock, N.J.—The 55th Co., C.A.C.

From the Eastern Artillery District of New York (Forts Totten and Schuyler, N.Y.)—The 12th Band and a provisional battalion of four companies, C.A.C.

Col. Leven C. Allen, 12th Inf., will command the troops to parade in New York city. (Oct. 9, D.E.)

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

Master Signal Electrician Frank Gunnard, Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Sergt. James Comerford, general service, Infantry, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

## TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

Schedule of proposed sailings of Army transports between Newport News and Havana, subject to change:

Leave Newport News—Oct. 1, Oct. 15, Nov. 1, Nov. 15, Nov. 30, Dec. 15, Dec. 31, Jan. 15, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, Feb. 28, Mar. 15, Apr. 1, Apr. 15, May 1, May 15, May 28, Jun. 1, Jun. 15, Jun. 28, Jul. 1, Jul. 15, Jul. 28, Aug. 1, Aug. 15, Aug. 28, Sep. 1, Sep. 15, Sep. 28, Oct. 1, Oct. 15, Oct. 28, Nov. 1, Nov. 15, Nov. 28, Dec. 1, Dec. 15, Dec. 28, Jan. 1, Jan. 15, Jan. 28, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, Feb. 28, Mar. 1, Mar. 15, Mar. 28, Apr. 1, Apr. 15, Apr. 28, May 1, May 15, May 28, Jun. 1, Jun. 15, Jun. 28, Jul. 1, Jul. 15, Jul. 28, Aug. 1, Aug. 15, Aug. 28, Sep. 1, Sep. 15, Sep. 28, Oct. 1, Oct. 15, Oct. 28, Nov. 1, Nov. 15, Nov. 28, Dec. 1, Dec. 15, Dec. 28, Jan. 1, Jan. 15, Jan. 28, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, Feb. 28, Mar. 1, Mar. 15, Mar. 28, Apr. 1, Apr. 15, Apr. 28, May 1, May 15, May 28, Jun. 1, Jun. 15, Jun. 28, Jul. 1, Jul. 15, Jul. 28, Aug. 1, Aug. 15, Aug. 28, Sep. 1, Sep. 15, Sep. 28, Oct. 1, Oct. 15, Oct. 28, Nov. 1, Nov. 15, Nov. 28, Dec. 1, Dec. 15, Dec. 28, Jan. 1, Jan. 15, Jan. 28, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, Feb. 28, Mar. 1, Mar. 15, Mar. 28, Apr. 1, Apr. 15, Apr. 28, May 1, May 15, May 28, Jun. 1, Jun. 15, Jun. 28, Jul. 1, Jul. 15, Jul. 28, Aug. 1, Aug. 15, Aug. 28, Sep. 1, Sep. 15, Sep. 28, Oct. 1, Oct. 15, Oct. 28, Nov. 1, Nov. 15, Nov. 28, Dec. 1, Dec. 15, Dec.



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There is undoubted force in the observations on the subject of discontent in the Army of one of our correspondents, who says: "I live near an Army post, and can both see and hear the remarks that the young soldiers make while here in town. They are by no means kicking so much because there is not the canteen at the post, nor the lack of food, nor in fact any of the so-called complaints that we daily see in the different newspapers and magazines throughout the country, but they do kick against the inefficient non-commissioned officers, and from what I can see myself their kick is justified; for instance, there are corporals and sergeants here who have less than six months' service, while there are privates in their second and third enlistments. What are the reasons for this? The only ones that I can see is that the non-commissioned, instead of trying to help a man along, do all in their power to keep him down—that is, by reporting every little matter to their officers instead of trying by patience and kindness to help the man. If we are to get recruits for the Army let the officers do away with the old saying, 'I will stand by my non-commissioned officer

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in everything, be it right or wrong," and investigate things more thoroughly themselves, and do not depend upon the first sergeant for everything, as there are some very poor ones nowadays in the Service. I would suggest that the soldier's pay be increased, and also that all non-commissioned officers pass an examination before they get their warrants." We cannot have satisfactory conditions in the Army until every company has its full complement of officers. The system of detail forced upon the War Department by law not only imposes an undue amount of work upon a few officers, but deprives the Army of the service with troops of a large proportion of the most experienced company officers, while the frequent changes prevent the development of the spirit of concord and co-operation between officers and men, on which so much depends. All men have their faults and their virtues, and the art of a company commander is to get the best out of his men, which he can only do by acquiring a personal knowledge of their characteristics.

We understand that the Judge Advocate General of the Army in reply to questions submitted to him by the Adjutant General of New York, concerning the Militia law, has rendered an important decision, which in effect states that to get any part of the \$2,000,000 appropriation, the organizations of the state troops must conform strictly to like organizations of the Army. This is in exact accord with the views we have previously expressed, and great changes must result in the organization of not only the National Guard of New York, but of other states also, if they want to share in the Congressional appropriation.

The Army and Navy Union intended having a separate pay bill introduced, but in the interest of the Service has decided to stand by the Dick-Capron bill.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE C.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—ESTABLISHED 1882, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907.

## LIGHT ON THE PAY QUESTION.

All investigators, in the Services and in civil life, who have inquired as to the need of increasing the pay of the Army and Navy agree so heartily that the proposed increase is required, not merely in justice to individuals but in the larger interests of efficient national defense, that the matter may be said to have passed beyond the stage of controversy. Every consideration of fair play and sound public policy is arrayed in support of the proposed increase, and not one consistent argument is urged against it. So far as the officers and men of the Army and Navy are concerned, we believe that their right to a substantial increase is conclusively demonstrated by the mere fact that they are serving to-day in accordance with pay schedules adopted more than a third of a century ago, since when the price of labor and the cost of living have advanced, as variously estimated, from forty to one hundred per cent. It is estimated by the London Economist, for example, that the cost of forty-one representative commodities which go to make up daily expenditure, such as food, clothing, wood, hardware, leather, coal and household utensils, has increased no less than fifty-six per cent. since July 1, 1897. The cost of labor has increased in corresponding degree in the same period, and under present conditions, we find in many communities bricklayers receiving more pay than a captain of the Army, and unskilled laborers receiving as much as a lieutenant, while the pay of the private soldier is little if any more than half the pay of the average domestic servant, and not more than half that paid to servant girls in the houses of well-to-do people in a large city, who receive their board also.

For the moment, however, we may put aside the pay question, so far as it relates to individuals, and consider its bearing upon the Army as an army. Under modern conditions military service requires a larger degree of technical skill than ever before. New forces, including electricity, high explosives and guns of intricate construction, to be effective, require men of more than average intelligence carefully trained as specialists. Without such men our costly appliances are of little value and would give a poor account of themselves in war. To obtain those men the Government is obliged to enter the labor market handicapped by a pay table which is grotesque as compared with the wage rates offered by private employers. A manufacturer of iron, steel, electrical supplies or machinery who attempted to procure competent workmen at the wages paid fifteen years ago, would be laughed out of countenance. Yet the Government has to go into the open market and ask such men to work for it at the wages paid thirty years ago! American citizens capable of being trained into first-class soldiers are more numerous to-day than ever before, and in the event of war they would respond to a call to the colors without pausing to dicker over the matter of pay. But in peace it is different. The young men of the country know that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and if the Government wants them it will have to pay a wage more in keeping with that which prevails in the open labor market.

We have published a great deal of correspondence to show the disparity between Army pay and the pay obtainable from civilian employers, and to that information we are now enabled to add some further data bearing an official certification of accuracy. This additional information has been collected by Capt. Johnson Hagood, Art. Corps, Asst. to Chief of Artillery, U.S.A. With the sanction of the military authorities Captain Hagood recently sent a circular to various Coast Artillery company commanders inviting statements as to what became of men discharged from their commands on expiration of enlistment or by purchase, and also as to reasons assigned for declining to re-enlist. The replies to the circular tell an extraordinary story. From one company of Coast Artillery twenty-five men have been discharged by purchase since 1902, and with one exception the whereabouts and occupation of all are known. Eight are farmers, one is a locomotive engineer at \$120 per month, one is a boilermaker at \$3.50 per day; one is a railway



employee at \$60 per month; another is a locomotive fireman at \$90 per month; one is a mechanic at \$16 per week, one is a proofreader at \$18 per week, one is a merchant, another is a foreman at \$4 per day, two own barbershops, two are steel-workers, each making \$4 per day; another is an oysterman at \$11 per week, one is a rigger at \$5 per day and one is a laborer at \$9 per week, while another is a carpenter at \$3 per day. From the same company forty-one men, discharged on expiration of term of service, refused to re-enlist, assigning as the reason that they had obtained more lucrative employment in civil life. The information submitted shows that the lowest wages earned by any of these men is \$12 per week. One receives \$125 per month, another \$75, two receive \$60 each, and so on down to the lowest, many earning from \$13 to \$25 per week. Of forty-four men discharged from another company none is earning less than \$40 per month, while one is earning \$75, two \$70, and five \$60 each per month. One of these men had served twelve years in the Army, one ten years, one eight years, one seven years, and four had served six years. The highest Army pay received by any of them at the date of discharge was \$25. In a third company two men were discharged on expiration of enlistment, after eight years' service, to accept positions—one at \$75 per month, the other at \$70 per month, while another has applied for discharge by purchase to accept employment as steamfitter at \$3 per day; a fourth, after seven years' service, having been engaged by a telephone company, at \$2.50 per day.

Eight men were discharged by purchase from another company during the year ending Sept. 1, 1907. Two of these are now serving as policemen and one as a fireman, each at a salary of \$800 per year; another is earning \$75 per month, one receives \$18 per week, and the other three receive \$16 each per week. Of the men discharged from another post two are making \$75 each per month, one \$70, one \$68, one \$65, four are making \$60 each, others ranging from \$55 to \$40. At this post 109 men were discharged and only sixteen re-enlisted, the losses including eighteen sergeants and twelve corporals. A commissary sergeant of an infantry company took his discharge to accept a position in civil life at \$100 per month, and writes that his work and money responsibility are much less than he had in the Army. Eleven men discharged from a single company of Coast Artillery, including six non-commissioned officers, are all employed in civil life at good pay, one receiving \$120, another \$100, and none at less than \$70 per month, while a man formerly a private in the Signal Corps is receiving \$200 per month from a wireless telegraph company. Of forty men discharged from another post, all so far as known, are receiving far higher pay than they got in the Army. A first sergeant of infantry purchased his discharge to accept civilian employment at \$1,200 per year; another sergeant of the same company did likewise to accept a place at \$960. Another sergeant, described by an officer as "one of the best non-commissioned officers I ever saw," who quit the Service to take a place with better pay, was "perfectly satisfied with the Army, but there was nothing in working for \$19 or \$20 per month when so much more money could be made outside."

The facts given above speak for themselves. They show that because of niggardly and inadequate pay the Army is losing the very men who should be induced to remain in it. It is reasonably certain that most of these men received in the Service the instruction and training which qualified them for better paid employment in civil life. This is particularly true of those who have served in the Coast Artillery and Signal Corps, in which practical training in the manipulation of electrical apparatus gives a man a thorough education equal in most respects to that obtainable in the technical schools. The training thus acquired should be devoted to the interests of the Army, in which the need of competent electricians is steadily increasing. Instead, however, the Army is serving as a sort of training school in which young men are developed into expert electricians only to be taken away by civilian employers through the offer of pay more in keeping with their abilities. From this point of view the present pay tables of the Army and the Navy are a real menace to the efficiency of both Services. They make it increasingly difficult to retain men of proved capacity who have been specially trained for the duties required of them. Low pay means low efficiency, and low efficiency is false economy.

One of the most creditable facts disclosed by the reports from which we have quoted is that the officers making them, almost without exception, declare that in readjusting the pay tables first consideration should be given to the enlisted men. One officer, whose expressions are typical, writes:

"The pay of the enlisted men is, I believe, of more vital importance, as without trained enlisted men the most brilliant officer is quite as valueless as the most worthless, until he has been able to train up the new material, and all this takes time. As this has been gone over many times, it is deemed advisable to continue on this line of argument.

"Under my own observation have come many instances of excellent men who have left the Service, not because of dissatisfaction with it, but because they could not afford to stay. While in command of the 117th Co., C.A., at Fort Moultrie, S.C., two of my sergeants—one after three years' and the other after eight years' service—failed to re-enlist; not because of dislike for the Service, but because the \$60 per month that they could get on the outside was more attractive to them. Many instances of this kind can be cited. I presume I could quote over

one hundred from about three years' duty with line troops. Since being in Cuba the Sergeant Major of the 27th Infantry failed to re-enlist after about eighteen years' service, because he could not afford it.

"Working directly under me are two post commissary sergeants. These men are directly responsible for the receipt, sale and issue of about \$20,000 worth of subsistence stores each month; they check in all stores, make all sales and issues and do all paper work in connection therewith. Of course I supervise all matters, but I can not attend to all the minute details, so I am dependent upon these two sergeants for the proper care, handling and accounting for the stores. It would be no exaggeration to say that men occupying positions of equal responsibility in civil life would receive at least three or four thousand dollars per year salary. These two men, for their hard work and great responsibility, receive \$41 per month pay with a 20 per cent. increase for foreign service; also rations, clothing, etc. In the paper work they have the assistance of one civilian clerk, who has no responsibility whatever, who receives \$60 per month pay and a per diem allowance of not to exceed \$3 per day expense money, making his pay about \$150 per month.

"One of my sergeants has a standing offer of \$125 per month as an assistant cashier of a bank as soon as he sees fit to accept it; he has not done so yet, hoping that Congress will make his pay commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of his position.

"My \$75-a-month butcher was an enlisted man of six years' service who could not see that he could afford to re-enlist and was discharged, character 'excellent.'

"A Q.M. teamster gets \$40 per month with rations and quarters; this is as much as a post N.C. staff officer of ten years' service gets under existing laws.

"It is my opinion that the present first enlistment pay of a private should be advanced but little, to not over \$15 per month; at an end of second year give an increase of one dollar, making \$16 for third year; then \$17 for fourth year and \$18 for fifth year; then \$20 for sixth to tenth year; \$27 for eleventh to fifteenth year; \$28 for sixteenth to twentieth year; \$30 for twenty-first to twenty-fifth year, and \$32 for twenty-fifth to thirtieth year. To this add \$10 per month for corporal's pay, equal to the pay of a private on special duty, so that he can not say, 'Why, Captain, I would like to be a corporal, but I will lose \$96 a year by giving up my special duty job.' Then add \$20 per month to a private's pay for a sergeant and add \$30 per month for a first sergeant. Then for post Q.M. and post commissary sergeants add \$55 per month to the pay of a private, with all allowances, and you will be able to fill up the Army with a bright, sturdy, intelligent set of men who will stay in the Service and make it their occupation. The position of non-commissioned officer must be made so attractive that young men of good education will come into the Service with the intention of remaining. The position must be made worth enough more than that of a private, that worthy N.C.O.s—the class of men we want to keep in the Army, but the class that is constantly leaving to accept positions in civil life—will remain to fill these positions.

"The position of post N.C. staff officer in requirements and responsibilities is far above all others. Post N.C. Staff officers are required to be responsible for great amounts of stores and property and also must be able to make out a set of papers that will pass the scrutiny of dozens of expert clerks in Washington. He must be thoroughly honest, capable and reliable or he is a failure, and you know that very few of them are failures.

"It is ridiculous that a post commissary sergeant should receive the pay he does while his counterpart in the Navy, the commissary steward or yeoman, receives \$65 to \$75 per month. Why a sergeant of engineers, who, so far as I have seen, knows no more than a sergeant of Infantry, and is not required to have as much technical knowledge as a sergeant of Artillery, should get as much pay as a post N.C. staff officer, is beyond my understanding. If a sergeant of Engineers should get \$34 per month a post N.C. staff officer should get \$100 per month. I believe that I have placed the pay at the minimum that will keep the Army full of good men."

#### REAL ENEMIES OF PEACE.

There is a class of citizens, the members of which would have it appear that the spirit of American patriotism is declining, that our young men are learning to regard the profession of arms with loathing and that the uniform of the soldier is a badge of reproach. An expression of this view of the question appears in an article in a magazine called the Reader, from which we quote the following: "United to the other reasons for the trouble in obtaining recruits, there may be—and it is to be hoped that there is—an increasing distaste for the military profession as such. Men are finding, in these highly developed times, better exercise for their powers than killing."

The sentences quoted above afford a characteristic expression of the narrow dogmatism which insists that the cultivation of the military spirit is perilous to the nation, and that the sole function of soldiers and sailors is to kill. Those who preach this atrocious dogma are the real enemies of peace and progress. They ignore the fact that the republic was born in armed revolt against monarchical rule, and that it was saved from destruction only by the use of military force. They forget that the Army and Navy have been the pioneers in every great project of national expansion and development. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Florida to Alaska, they have been required to blaze the way for the advance of civilization and peace, and, measured by direct and collateral results, the

Army has created vastly more than it has destroyed. The Army and Navy are the most highly-organized conservative forces known to our institutions, and without them the nation would be unable to assert the fundamental prerogatives of sovereignty. The army of to-day is but the pattern and symbol of the greater but inchoate army that exists in the mass of our citizenship. The genius and inspiration of that unassembled army is the military spirit which teaches that the military profession is a noble one and that sacrifice for the honor of the republic is an act of the loftiest manhood. To discourage the cultivation of that spirit, to teach our young men that the vocation of the armed defenders of our sovereignty is unworthy, is an act of moral disloyalty.

The trouble with writers like the one from whom we have quoted is that they take an inverted view of the need and use of military and naval strength. They hold that its mere existence is a menace to peace, though they might just as well contend that the existence of laws and courts of justice are provocatives of crime, that an organized police force is an incitement to municipal disorder, or that the maintenance of a fire department fosters the spirit of incendiarism. These writers also forget that organized military strength is simply a visible manifestation of national self-respect and self-reliance without which no nation can command the respect of its rivals in the great competitions of modern industrial and commercial life. In the economic as well as in the moral sense the military spirit, carefully fostered and wisely crystallized in military organization, is a national asset of inestimable value, and its destruction would inevitably be followed by national decay. Happily for our institutions, this fact is receiving broader recognition in the educational policy of the nation. Courses in military instruction are being established in hundreds of the best schools and colleges in nearly every State. This instruction, imparted in many cases by experienced officers of the Army, is frankly recognized by a large number of our ablest educators, as an inculcator of patriotism and a builder of manly character. It is daily teaching to thousands of young men that ours is a nation worth fighting for and dying for if need be, that obedience to law and respect for authority are the highest duties of citizenship, and that if we are to have peace we must be a nation in arms prepared for war.

To those who object to the cultivation of the military spirit along the lines here indicated, we commend the teaching of Von Moltke: "To-day the question is not so much whether a nation is strong enough to make war as whether its government is powerful enough to prevent war. It is the sword alone which keeps the sword in the scabbard. We should never forget that peace, with all its delights, is, after all, only the time in which war is in a state of incubation. For in peace the ceaseless struggle for individual and national advancement, for the acquisition of always greater riches and greater power, territory, glory, or commerce, is inevitably accompanied by conflicts of interest which cannot fail to stimulate the desire to dispose of the opposition by force."

What was said last week about sending troops to the Philippines by way of the Suez Canal was simply a statement of the cold-blooded official conclusion on the subject, which we should have been glad to warm up with an expression of sympathy on our part with the desire of officers commanding troops to make their men content and secure re-enlistments. Possibly if this factor were taken into the reckoning it might appear that the net saving, if any, would be less than the thirty dollars per head mentioned as the increased cost of sending by way of Suez. The officers at Washington are best informed as to the question of immediate economy, but possibly not so well informed as the officers commanding troops as to the question of the effect upon enlistment and the content of the soldier of the discrimination against the Suez route. They are at least entitled to be heard. The fact that it was thought best to allow American shippers \$200,000 more for carrying coal for a cruising fleet than the price charged by foreigners shows a recognition of the fact that even in government matters it may be possible to be "penny wise and pound foolish."

General Greely, in his interpretation of the General Order providing for practice rides for the officers in his command, has introduced features which seem likely to be the subject of discussion in the General Staff. He has had measured off at Vancouver Barracks a route embracing roads characteristic of the region, and issued an order that officers may at any time suiting their convenience, singly or in groups, without any pretense of formation or organization, ride over this course and certify to the medical officers in writing the fact of their compliance with the order. This is to be taken as a sufficient test of the officers' ability to ride and it is not expected that there will be any officer from the Inspector General's Department detailed to corroborate the certificate turned in. It is understood that this arrangement is not regarded in Washington as complying either in spirit or terms with the President's recommendations and it is not improbable that General Greely will receive orders directing him in specific terms precisely how to conduct the riding test for the Department of the Columbia.

Estimates sent in from subordinate sources at Army posts and navy yards all tell the same story of rising prices for labor and materials. The result will be that if appropriations for construction are to be held down to last year's budget some projects considered necessary will have to be either postponed or abandoned.



## ARMY HORSEMANSHIP TEST.

The first detachment of officers stationed at Washington, D.C., required under General Order 181 to take a practice ride, assembled at 2 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 8, in front of the administration building at Fort Myer. Those present were Col. C. H. Whipple, Pay Dept., and Col. Henry P. McCain, Adj. Gen. Dept.; Lieut. Col. G. Ruhlen, Q.M. Dept.; Smith S. Leach, Engr. Corps; J. B. Hickey, Adj. Gen. Dept.; Walter L. Fisk, Engr. Corps; T. W. Jones, Adj. Gen. Dept.; T. L. Casey, Engr. Corps; A. Todd and E. M. Weaver, Coast Art.; H. L. Rogers, Pay Dept.; Majors J. B. Porter, J.A.C. Dept.; I. W. Littell, Q.M. Dept.; J. T. Knight, Q.M. Dept.; J. G. Galbraith, Insp. Gen. Dept.; W. H. Hart, Sub. Dept.; M. W. Ireland, Med. Dept.; M. G. Zalinski, Q.M. Dept.; Edgar Russell, Signal Corps; T. H. Slavens and D. S. Stanley, Q.M. Dept.; G. E. Pickett, Pay Dept.; Lloyd M. Brett, 1st Cav.; P. F. Straub, Med. Dept.; George Montgomery and J. E. Hoffer, Ord. Dept.; J. T. Crabbs, Q.M. Dept.; S. D. Sturgis, 1st Field Art.; Spencer Cosby, Engr. Corps—twenty-nine officers in all. By special permission three newspaper correspondents were allowed to ride with the column. Among them was Oscar King Davis, the well-known war correspondent, who spent four years in the Philippines, much of the time on horseback, and also accompanied the relief column to Peking in 1900.

The officers wore the olive drab service uniform coat, breeches, cap, russet puttees, belt, saber, revolver and leather gaiters, and made a fine appearance mounted. The ride was more or less informal. Major Gen. W. P. Duvall, Acting Chief of Staff, in command, passed the word down the line to form by twos and a few minutes after 2 o'clock directed the bugler to sound forward march. Capt. W. D. Webb, of the Medical Department, followed the column, in command of a detachment of Hospital Corps men riding in an ambulance. Four troopers from the 13th Cavalry brought up the rear, each with a led horse. The column had hardly started before one animal became frightened at an automobile that came up, and plunged about, knocking a shoe off another horse. The officer brought his horse down in fine shape, dismounted, unsaddled, and in a few minutes, on one of the led horses, overtook the column. No further accident occurred during the entire ride. Nearly all the officers were mounted upon their own horses.

The program, arranged according to the suggestions of President Roosevelt, provided for not less than fifteen miles at varying gates adapted to the terrain, five miles at a walk, five at a trot and five at a gallop. General Duvall, riding at the head of the column, set the pace. The column at the start walked for fifteen minutes, trotted seven and a half minutes, galloped five minutes and then walked fifteen minutes, when the order to halt and dismount was given. When the column was moving at a walk good order was maintained. The trot separated the good horses from the poor ones and strung the column out over the road several times its proper distance. The gallop was simply a free for all. In saying this no fair-minded critic would for a moment intend any comment on the horsemanship of the officers. Every one of them knew how to ride. With the present high cost of good mounts it is not to be expected that Army officers, with their inadequate pay, can provide themselves with first-class animals. Hardly a horse in the column that came from the government stables could be called anything but a scrub. They had just come from the march to Gettysburg and back and were in good serviceable condition. The obvious lesson in this respect would seem to be that if the government cannot buy good Cavalry horses, officers can hardly be expected to provide themselves with more than average animals.

The first halt was made at Ballston. Everybody dismounted and the horses were given a chance to get their wind and nibble grass. The second riding period of forty minutes began at a trot and embraced five minutes at the gallop, twice with an interval of walking and trotting between. This took the column through Falls Church, and halt was made in a fine clover field just beyond the village. From here the column kept the road back to the fort, riding at a trot, gallop, walk and trot, and making the return in fifty-five minutes.

When the bugle sounded to halt the column formed in line and was counted by Major S. D. Sturgis, acting as aide to General Duvall. The latter in a happy little speech complimented the officers on their riding and thanked them for their company on a very enjoyable afternoon. The entire party reported at the post hospital for medical examination under Majors William H. Arthur and Francis A. Winter, of the Medical Department, after which they were entertained at the house of Major David J. Rumbough, where luncheon was served. Without exception the officers thoroughly enjoyed the occasion and the wish was general that practice rides might be of frequent occurrence.

A number of officers from the Department of the East will report at Fort Myer for a ride on Oct. 21, and their names will be found under our Army head in this issue.

The second detachment of officers rode on Wednesday, Oct. 9, Major General Duvall again leading the column, and the route being the same taken the day before. The officers who rode the second day were Col. Valery Havard, of the Medical Department; Lieut. Col. B. Alvord and E. F. Ladd, of the Adjutant General's Department; William T. Wood, of the Inspector General's Department, and J. C. Gresham, of the 14th Cavalry; Majors C. A. Devol, of the General Staff; F. J. Kernan, of the 25th Infantry; Chas. J. Bailey, of the Artillery Corps; Charles Lynch, of the Medical Department; Lawson W. Fuller, of the Ordnance Corps; William H. Arthur, Guy L. Edie, William D. Crosby and Charles F. Mason, of the Medical Department; William H. Johnston, of the 16th Infantry; Eugene T. Wilson, of the Coast Artillery; Tyree R. Rivers, of the 4th Cavalry, and George D. Deshon, of the Medical Department. Major Deshon, who is stationed at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, was on leave in Baltimore. He was invited to come over and join in the ride. Col. Richard L. Hoxie, of the Engineer Corps, had been overlooked, but will be invited to ride with General Grant at Fort Myer on Oct. 21.

The ride was taken without incident and was thoroughly enjoyed by all who participated. In all forty-six officers completed the practice ride, twenty-eight the first day and eighteen the second. The following officers stationed in Washington were excused because of absence from the city: Lieutenant Colonels Symons, Hodges and Abbot, of the Engineers, who are respectively on leave, in Panama, and in the Philippines; Majors W. D. McCaw, Med. Dept.; Eben Swift, P. W. West, W. G. Haan, J. T. Crabbs and Wilcox, and Col. C. S. Bromwell are absent from the city. Major L. S. McCormick is on duty in the Department of the Missouri, and Major W. B. Rochester, Pay Dept., has not yet reported for duty. Col. Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept., will not be required to take the

ride because, at the expiration of his four months' leave, he will retire from active duty.

In view of the comment about the hesitation which the officers manifested to take this ride, there is special interest in the following extract from a letter of directions sent to each of the officers by Col. Henry P. McCain, adj. gen.:

"The clause, 'officers actually owning their own mounts,' in General Orders of Sept. 24, 1907, is not to be construed so as to permit the use of horses not provided by the government and not actually owned by the officers who use them. The order in this and in all other respects means exactly what it says and must be taken literally. Each officer presenting a horse not provided by the government will be questioned as to its ownership, and if the officer cannot say that he actually owns the horse a government horse will be provided for his use.

"No pacing, racking or single-foot horses will be allowed in the column and any officer found riding a horse with any of the easy gaits specified will be required immediately to fall out of column and to take the test on the day following, mounted on a horse with a good square unequivocal trot. Officers are particularly advised not to attempt in any way to secure any particular government horse, as effective measures will be taken to defeat any such attempt.

"The service uniform prescribed in the order includes leggings or boots. The saber will be worn suspended from the belt and will not be attached to or carried resting upon the saddle."

## ARMY TARGET PRACTICE.

To avoid possible misrepresentation of officers involved it may become necessary to make public reports made by Lieutenant Commander Sims, of the Navy, on the system of marksmanship employed by the Coast Artillery, with the replies made, or to be made, by General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Lieutenant Colonel Weaver, assistant to the Chief of Artillery; General Allen, Chief Signal Officer, and General Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, on part of the Army. Lieutenant Commander Sims was present at the target practice at Fort Monroe four months ago, it is said, by the direction of the President. In August he made an exhaustive report on his observations. The report analyzed the range-finding methods pursued by the Coast Artillery at great length. Ten possibilities of error in the Army system were named, besides the errors in determining initial velocities, which are liable to arise from deterioration of the smokeless powder in use by both Army and Navy. These possibilities of error were:

1. In determining the azimuth angles of the target.
2. In plotting the angles.
3. In reading or transmitting distances to the gunners.
4. In receiving or interpreting telephone messages from one station to another.
5. In the jamming of sights or guns by the recoil.
6. In interruption of the service of communication.
7. In the uncertainty of record charges giving the same results as trial shots.
8. In the application by gunners of information transmitted to them.
9. By the service of communication.
10. And in the fact that guns might differ so much in themselves as not to act alike under like conditions.

General Crozier and General Allen have made their reports. They are brief and deal with the material and instruments employed, and point out that they are essentially the same as those used in the Navy, so that no ground for criticism can be found in this respect. General Mackenzie will make his report on his return from the West. Colonel Weaver has, during the past week, been engaged on his report, which he completed and submitted on Friday. He points out that the firing that Lieutenant Commander Sims saw was much the poorest that the battery had done, owing to the fact that the officer in command had been, but recently transferred from the Field Artillery and was unfamiliar with the work. The men had a few days previously done some excellent shooting. He urges that Mr. Sims sees many difficulties that have never developed in actual practice. The fact that the system of range finding used by the Coast Artillery has produced the best records in target practice is pointed out and the reasons existing as a matter of course in the fact that the Coast Artillery are firing from solid ground, are using horizontal and vertical bases for triangulation and measure their shots to determine range with greater accuracy, and put their target at far greater distances than do the Navy officers, are all well set forth. Colonel Weaver says that the Navy has not heretofore attempted to fire at targets in regular practice at 5,000 yards' range or greater. Under that distance, he says with some sarcasm, range-finding is so easy that there is no room for discussion. As to the comment on errors of observation at long ranges, say 8,000 yards, he contends that this is simply impracticable even with skilled operators. He points out that as to precautions for securing uniform velocities the Coast Artillery takes some measures that the Navy does not, as for instance, blending the powder at the gun. This has produced some remarkable results of late and it is practically impossible to attempt it in the Navy.

## DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Test for skill and endurance in horsemanship: It was decided that no officer holding merely temporary rank as field officer, his permanent rank being that of a captain, need be required to take the test.

Request having been made for an additional allotment of about \$15,000, a little less than \$1,000 has been allowed for the most urgent needs, it was decided that in view of the depleted condition of the appropriation for this fiscal year an additional allotment of \$15,000 for target range at Fort Niagara, N.Y., would not be authorized, and that estimates be made for the fiscal year 1909.

Recommendations having been received that at least 5 per cent. of exchange profits be set aside for prizes for athletic sports, the matter was not favorably considered.

Interpretation of Paragraph 118, Infantry Drill Regulations: Decisions having been asked by an officer on this paragraph, plate 13 appearing not to conform to text, it was directed that the officer be informed that Nos. 3 and 4 of rear rank follow routes indicated in plate 29 until instant front rank enters second ninety degrees of the about, after which they conform to movement of file leaders, and that officer be also informed that plate 31 does not show entire route followed by rear rank.

Arrangement of companies in battalion and method of forwarding communications to the War Department by officers of the National Guard: Queries having been put on above subjects, reply was made as follows: 1. That G.O. of War Department prescribes that first battalion of regiment should contain Companies A, B, C and D; second, E, F, G and H, and third, I, K, L, and M. 2.

That communications from officers of the National Guard to War Department should be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, through military channels, and forwarded to adjutant of regiment.

Changes in standard samples for certain articles of officers' and enlisted men's uniforms: There appearing now to be certain incongruities between the sealed samples in the office of the Q.M. General and the terms of G.O. 109, W.D., c.s., it was directed that the Q.M. General be authorized to change the standard samples for officers' service coat and overcoat so as to conform in cut to samples of same garments for enlisted men—cuffs excepted. Other incongruities being so slight as to require no readjustment, none were made.

A second lieutenant of the P.R. regiment having failed in examination for promotion and the J.A. General's opinion being that status of his provisional appointment is not in law affected by such failure and remains that of second lieutenant, the opinion was concurred in.

Participation of 23d Infantry in a parade at Baltimore, Md., having been requested by the Governor of that state, he was informed that it is deemed impracticable to order such participation.

## PRAISE FOR THE 16TH INFANTRY.

The following letter of well-deserved praise for the 16th Infantry was received by Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf., before the departure of the regiment from the Philippines for the United States:

Headquarters Fort William McKinley, Office of Commanding General, Aug. 14, 1907.

Sir:—Upon the departure of your regiment for service at home after two years' service in the Philippines, the Commanding General wishes me to express to you and your officers his appreciation of the excellent discipline that prevails throughout the regiment and of the highly satisfactory manner every duty assigned it has been performed.

With its officers and enlisted men seasoned by service in the tropics, and trained, as it is, to a high state of practical efficiency under your direction, the 16th Infantry would acquire itself with honor on any field of active duty. Its separation from this command will be a distinct loss.

Very respectfully,  
J. R. LINDSAY, Capt., 13th Inf., Act. Adjutant General.

## IN DEFENSE OF THE OLD GUARD.

The New York Old Guard appears to have a champion in the New York Sun. Quoting what was said in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of last week on the subject of an armory for the Old Guard, the Sun says: "Millions who read these brutal words of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will share our pain and indignation. The Old Guard needs no defense from us. It is a cherished institution of this town. Its history and its uniform are alike splendid. Its contributions to military science and especially to the problems of the commissary and the canteen are appreciated in the war colleges and among the experts of Europe. It is an elementary maxim that an army marches on its stomach. Therefore is the Old Guard the most accomplished marcher, countermarcher and grandmarcher in the ranks of war. What despicable petty professional jealousy prompted this attack upon these minions of Mars? As an honored member of this renowned phalanx wrote us some years ago:

"Bard,  
Bring out your choicest chants  
For the blue coats and white 'pants' of the Guard!"

"New York will rally around these, among the most beloved of her heroes, while there is a bearskin left or leather enough to make a chinstrap for a fatigue cap."

The New York Evening Telegram has an article of a column long in a similar vein. Its character is suggested by the extracts which follow:

"At a meeting of the special Executive Committee, or court of inquiry, of the Old Guard, Captain Gross presiding, in accordance with General Orders, No. 4-11-44, the following preamble and resolutions were presented by John Quincy Adams Simpkins, jr., colored, acting armor-bearer, janitor and general factotum:

"Whereas the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has attacked in an insulting manner this ancient and honorable and martial organization, and

"Whereas it seeks by methods wholly foreign to the ethics of the profession and contrary to the rules of war, as set forth by that tribune of the people, George Washington Plunkitt, to prevent the city presenting an armory to the Old Guard; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be stricken from the files, all back subscriptions be paid up and no advertisement for the Old Guard ball be inserted in its columns."

"The reporter tried to find Major Charles A. Stadler, commander of the Old Guard, but to no purpose. Major General Roe, of the State National Guard, was out of town, but Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, inspector of small arms practice, who, among others, is said to regard the Old Guard in the same spirit as that evidenced by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, said when questioned:

"Old Guard! Old Guard! Oh, yes, that is the organization which holds a ball each year, isn't it?"

"Yes, Colonel. Waldorf, Jan. 29. Hat checks, \$2. Refreshments extra," said the reporter who had acquired the habit.

"Well really," said Colonel Thurston, "I don't wish to criticize the old boys."

"Don't they have target practice, as a part of the State guard?" he was asked.

"Yes, they have one day in the year at Creedmoor," answered the Colonel, "but their guns are not those you saw in their quarters. They use a different kind."

W. H. Brearley, in an article in the New York Times on Gen. E. P. Alexander's "Military Memoirs of a Confederate," says: "In speaking of General Grant during the 1864-65 campaign, the author says that he was 'seldom sober.' This vile slander is absolutely false. I personally saw General Grant frequently during all this time, and never once saw him when he appeared intoxicated. The pose in which he was best known to his troops was riding alone (his staff following), with the ever-present cigar between his set teeth, and eyes that quietly took in everything about him, yet seemed to be planning trouble for Lee. I never saw him bluster, or rattled. His generals did not offer him advice. To speak of him as a habitual drunkard illustrates how little the writer knew of the subject or of caution or courtesy in speaking of what he had learned by idle rumor." General Alexander states in his book that the alleged fact was known "even to the Confederates, from the stories of prisoners captured at Cold Harbor." The military experience of General Alexander should have shown him the unrelia-



bility of camp gossip of this sort, and that the repetition of such gossip, at the expense of a fellow graduate of the Military Academy, is in the nature of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." No doubt General Alexander correctly reports what he heard, but he places himself in an unfortunate position when he makes himself responsible for what the sailors call "galleys yarns." In the early days of the war it was generally understood among the enlisted men and reported in the newspapers that Gen. Irvin McDowell was a drunkard, when, as a matter of fact, McDowell never in his life took a drop of liquor of any kind and did not know the taste of it. Even if this cannot be said of General Grant, Mr. Brearley is quite correct in his denial of the slanderous story for which General Alexander has made himself responsible.

#### PAY OF ENLISTED MEN OF NAVY.

An Army officer writes, saying: "We are all naturally interested in the proposed pay bill, but the persons whom it most closely concerns are the men who are soon to be discharged and who are uncertain about re-enlisting. In this regiment, as possibly in others, there are a great many men whose terms of enlistment expire during the coming winter; many of these men would re-enlist if they felt that their pay would make it worth their while to do so. Some of these are convinced that an increased pay bill will go through, but they have no means of knowing just what it will mean to them personally. Very few of us, the writer included, have any idea concerning the pay received by enlisted men of the Navy, nor as to what ratings in the Navy correspond to the grades in the enlisted personnel of the Army. It is a natural inference that, if the President is given the authority to regulate the enlisted pay of the Army, he will be apt to make a scale similar to that of the Navy. So I believe that you would be doing us all a great service if you would publish a table showing, as nearly as possible, the relative rank of enlisted men of the Army and Navy with the pay received by the latter. In fact, as much information as possible concerning the pay and allowances of the Navy. Please include the pay of clerks in the Navy."

The authority given to the President to fix the pay of enlisted men of the Navy is found in the Acts of April 18, 1814; March 3, 1847; July 1, 1864, and March 3, 1865, embodied in this section of the Revised Statutes:

Sec. 1569. The pay to be allowed to petty officers, excepting mates, and the pay and bounty upon enlistment of seamen, ordinary seamen, firemen and coal heavers, in the naval service, shall be fixed by the President: Provided, That the whole sum to be given for the whole pay aforesaid, and for the pay of officers, and for the said bounties upon enlistments shall not exceed, for any one year, the amount which may, in such year, be appropriated for such purposes.

The rates of Navy pay are as follows:

Warrant officers: Boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, pharmacists and warrant machinists:

	On shore or duty	On leave or waiting orders
First three years.....	\$1,200	\$700
Second three years.....	1,300	800
Third three years.....	1,400	900
Fourth three years.....	1,600	1,000
After twelve years.....	1,800	1,200

#### Chief petty officers.

Petty officers, enlisted men, etc. Navy.

Seaman branch. Monthly pay	Artificer branch. Monthly pay
Cf. master-at-arms.....\$65	Cf. machinists' mates.....\$70
Cf. boatswain's mates.....50	Cf. electricians.....60
Cf. gunner's mates.....50	Cf. carpenters' mates.....50
Cf. turret captains.....50	Cf. water tenders.....50
Cf. quartermasters.....50	

Special branch. Monthly pay
Cf. yeoman.....\$60
Hosp. stewards.....60
Bandmasters.....52

#### Petty officers, first class.

Master-at-arms, 1st cl.....\$40	Boilermakers.....65
Boatswain's mates, 1st cl. 40	Machinists' mates, 1st cl. 55
Gunners' mates, 1st cl. 40	Coppersmiths.....55
Turret capt., 1st cl. 40	Shipfitters, 1st cl. 55
Quartermasters, 1st cl. 40	Electricians, 1st cl. 50
	Blacksmiths.....50
	Plumbers and fitters.....45
	Sailmakers' mates.....40
	Carpenters' mates, 1st cl. 40
	Water tenders.....40
	Painters, 1st cl. 40

Yeomen, 1st cl.....40

First musicians.....36

#### Petty officers, second class.

Master-at-arms, 2d cl.....\$35	Machinists' mates, 2d cl. 40
Boatswain's mates, 2d cl. 35	Electricians, 2d cl. 40
Gunners' mates, 2d cl. 35	Shipfitters, 2d cl. 40
Quartermasters, 2d cl. 35	Oilers.....37
	Carpenters' mates, 2d cl. 35
	Printers.....35
	Painters, 2d cl. 35

Yeoman, 2d cl.....35

#### Petty officers, third class.

Master-at-arms, 3d cl.....\$30	Electricians, 3d cl. 30
Coxswains.....30	Carpenters' mates, 3d cl. 30
Gunners' mates, 3d cl. 30	Painters, 3d cl. 30
Quartermasters, 3d cl. 30	Yeomen, 3d cl. 30
	Hosp. apprentice, 1st cl. 30

#### Seamen, first class.

Seamen gunners.....\$26	Firemen, 1st cl. 25
Seamen.....24	Shipwrights.....25
	Musicians, 1st cl. 25

#### Seamen, second class.

Ordinary seamen.....\$19	Musicians, 2d cl. 20
Firemen, 2d cl. 19	Buglers.....20
	Hospital apprentices.....20

#### Seamen, third class.

Apprentice seamen.....\$16	Coal passers.....22
	Landsmen.....16

#### Commissary Branch.

Cf. comy steward.....\$70	Ships' cook, 4th cl. 25
Commissary steward.....60	Bakers, 1st cl. 45
Ships' cook, 1st cl. 55	Bakers, 2d cl. 35
Ships' cook, 2d cl. 40	Landsmen.....16
Ships' cook, 3d cl. 30	

#### Messman Branch.

Stewards to C-in-Chief.....\$60	Steering stewards.....35
Cooks to C-in-Chief.....50	Steering cooks.....30
Stewards to commandants.....50	Warrant officers' stewards.....35
Cooks to commandants.....50	Warrant officers' cooks.....30
Cabin stewards.....50	Mess attendants, 1st cl. 24
Cabin cooks.....45	Mess attendants, 2d cl. 20
Wardroom stewards.....50	Mess attendants, 3d cl. 16
Wardroom cooks.....45	

Paymaster's clerk receive \$1,000, \$1,100, \$1,300, \$1,400, \$1,600 and \$1,800 according to station.

Petty officers not having quarters are allowed \$9 a month extra. The Bureau of Navigation is authorized to give \$2 a month additional to men who complete a prescribed course for seamen gunners or petty officers. Each good-conduct medal, pin or bar secures an addition of seventy-five cents per month to the pay. Coxswains detailed as such to boats propelled by machinery, or as to commanders-in-chief, seamen in charge of holds, ordinary seamen detailed as Jacks-of-the-dust or as lamp-lighters, enlisted men detailed as crew messmen, enlisted men detailed as gun captains (including \$2 a month as above),

and enlisted men while serving on submarines have \$5 a month extra. Men reported as qualified for submarine work have a further addition of \$1 for each day any part of which is spent in a submerged boat under way. Enlisted men detained abroad beyond enlistment have an increase of one-fourth pay. Seamen and ordinary seamen detailed as coal passers get thirty-three cents a day extra; enlisted men detailed as signal men, \$1 to \$3 a month extra, and gun pointers from \$7 to \$10. Enlisted men detailed as ship's tailor are allowed \$10 to \$20 a month extra, according to size of crew.

#### THE LATE REAR ADMIRAL WALKER.

Harper's Weekly says: "Admiral Walker, who is just dead, used to be called by his admirers in the Navy the 'Nelson of the American Navy.' There was this much of sense in the designation, that it expressed the belief that Walker had the ability and the pluck to win any seafight against any enemy with any kind of a show, if he could have the show. However, this was mere admiration. Walker was more than an object of supposititious guessing: he was recognized as head and shoulders above any Navy captain of his time. The good men believed this, and sat at his feet. Among the good men we can count Robley Evans, Chadwick, Brownson, Stanton, the Rogerses, a lot of people of whom the Navy can be proud, while Dewey used to consult 'old John' about Navy movements, and officers used to say that George would look in the glass and wonder what John would think of him now. He was a fine old sailor and he was recognized as thorough. No personal friendship softened his manners to a delinquent. One day when he was sailing out from Hampton Roads with the international fleet that helped us celebrate the centennial of Washington's first inauguration, his orders about weighing anchor were disobeyed by his dearest friend in the Service, who was in command of one of the ships; and as the old Chicago, the flagship, passed the trembling culprit, the navies of the world heard 'his Whiskers' thundering out from the bridge objurations, and expressing wonder at his own moderation in not putting his old comrade under arrest. At another time, when the 'White Squadron' was sailing out of a Mediterranean bay, another old friend worked his ship so awkwardly that the Admiral—then nearly a 'trade-dollar admiral'—suspended him by signal in the face of the whole fleet. The punished captain, coming aboard to protest against his public reprimand, puffed out indignantly: 'Why, sir, why, I never heard of such a thing.' 'Well,' said John, pulling at his big side whiskers, 'you've heard of it now.'

"He had been a good fighter in the war, and he had most to do in starting the new Navy. He was literally the brains of the outfit. He put his stamp upon the best men in the Service when he was Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. He was a despot, but a mighty intelligent one. 'Damn him,' said an officer who had to go to sea against his will, and who had pleaded in vain for some more shore service—'damn him, the worst thing about him is that he's always right.'

"He was always at the front of things when he was on the active list. He never talked much, but he went on thinking all the time, when he was on his deck, or in his office, or in his house, or when he was slouching up and down Connecticut avenue, between his office and his house. He was the advisor of the Secretary of the Navy, whoever he might be, and the consulting officer for the chairmen of the two naval committees. When Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine were getting ready for their abated war against Chile, Walker was going to be commander. The Chileans had just bought, or built, a battleship in Europe, which they named the Captain Pratt, and this battleship was said to be the most formidable and the most perfectly equipped fighting-ship in the world. The experts figured out that she would eat up the new American Navy, and Walker received their condolences still pulling at his big side whiskers."

#### "HOW."

Several persons have asked an opinion upon the history of the word "how," much used in the U.S. Army at the meeting of friends. The following transcript from notes made from many works on subjects pertaining to the North American Indian is offered in the belief that it will be of interest to many persons.

The word has been widely used by the Indians of many tribes, having different spoken languages. The earliest reference is from Alexander McKenzie (explorer of the McKenzie River), 1789, speaking of the Cree Indians, p. 71: "He then sits down and the whole company declare their approbation and thanks by uttering the word 'ho.' The next reference is found in Bradbury's 'Travels in the Interior of North America, 1809-1811. This book has been reprinted in Early Western Travels, edited by Reuben Goldthwaite, vol. V, p. 116: "Whenever their performance (Ricardes, Mandans, Gros Ventres of the Missouri) singing) ceased the termination was extremely abrupt by pronouncing the word 'how' in a quick elevated tone." Consult also Alice Fletcher's "Indian Songs," Century Magazine, vol. XXV, p. 421, and Archaeological and Ethnological papers, Peabody Museum, No. 5.

Governor I. L. Stevens in Pac. R.R. Report, vol. 12, part 1, p. 75, 1855, Among the Assiniboinnes: "My remarks seemed to make a very favorable impression and were received with every mark of respect. Their approbation was shown as each paragraph was interpreted by the ejaculation 'how'—a common word answering every purpose of salutation, approval, concurrence."

Dr. Washington Mathews, in his able monograph on the Hidatsa Indians, written probably about 1868, has, p. 147: "H-a-o, a word used to denote approbation, gratification, agreement, assent—a greeting. It is common to many Indian languages. It is usually written 'how' by travelers, the same as the English word 'how.' It is difficult to determine the best mode of spelling. Mr. Riggs, in his Dakota dictionary, writes it 'hao' and 'ho,' both of which forms are used here also, although the Hidatsas rarely say 'ho.' I have heard it myself with the above significance used among the Indians of the Southern Plains—sometimes with the form 'ehow, ehaw'—'thanks,' among the Kiowas, Comanches, Kiowa Apaches, Caddos, Wichitas and Delawares, Southern Cheyennes and Arapahos in Oklahoma."

The above references show the use of the word on the plains from the Saskatchewan River to the Rio Grande, from 1789 at least until the present day. The following from Colonel Rodenbough's book, "From Everglade to Canon," with the 2d Dragoons, p. 55, is an account of the origin of the use of the word "how" in the Army:

"Coacoochee, a chief of the Seminoles in Florida, was invited to meet Colonel Worth at Fort Cummings near Big Cypress Swamp in Florida, March 5, 1841. Coacoochee came to the meeting and for certain reasons was treated with great consideration. \* \* \* On this occasion originated the expression 'Hough,' which, as an

Army sentiment, has been uttered by countless lips from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and even the banqueting halls of foreign lands have not been strangers to the little word, so full of joyous memories to the American soldiers, although few knew when, how, or where it was coined.

"Coacoochee, observing that the officers of the garrison used certain expressions, such as 'Here's luck!' 'The Old Grudge!' etc., before drinking, asked Gopher John, a negro interpreter, what they said. John was puzzled, but finally explained by saying, 'It means, How d'ye do?' Whereupon the chief with great dignity lifted his cup, and, elevating it above his head, exclaimed in a deep guttural and triumphant voice, 'Hough!' The word was at once adopted by the officers of the Infantry and 2d Dragoons, and its use has spread rapidly through the whole Army."

H. L. SCOTT, Superintendent, U.S.M.A.  
West Point, New York, Oct. 8, 1907.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

"Hardtack, the wardroom mascot of the U.S.S. West Virginia," says the San Francisco Call, "is a handsome bull terrier, who takes his air on the quarterdeck and sleeps in the wardroom. He never goes forward, declines to notice a civilian and treats an enlisted man with dignified toleration. He will not allow other dogs to visit the ship and never forgets an old shipmate. The Maryland has an unbeaten racing boat, the crew of which is open to challenges from any crew in the world for a purse of any size. The West Virginia boasts the crack minstrel troupe of the U.S. Navy and two of the most exclusive mascots in the Service. Billy Butts, the goat, declines to leave the men's quarters except to accompany a liberty party ashore. He will eat the tobacco out of a sailor's pipe, but turns up his nose at a butt of the admiral's cigar."

A preliminary trial of the U.S. Mississippi by her builders will be made on Oct. 15 at the Delaware Breakwater, Del., instead of on the Rockland (Me.) course. The builders of the vessel desired to save the expense of taking her up north, and the Navy Department granted permission for the trial off the Delaware Breakwater.

The French battleship Liberté recently went through her full speed trial off Brest. In this trial, which lasted for three hours, the Belleville boilers of the Liberté easily produced enough steam to allow the engines to realize 20,565 horsepower; that is to say, 2,565 more horsepower than was stipulated in the contract. This is the highest power developed up to date among the four battleships of the 1900 program.

Coal barge 69, which was sunk at the mouth of James river, Va., last spring, and recently raised and taken to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and placed in drydock, has been found to be practically uninjured, and few repairs outside a new coat of paint will be needed.

Interesting ceremonies marked the presentation of a handsome silver service by the State of Vermont to the battleship Vermont at the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 4. The presentation was made by Governor Proctor, who was accompanied by his military staff. In behalf of the U.S. Navy the gift was accepted by Capt. William P. Potter, U.S.N., commanding the Vermont. At the same time a handsome silk flag was given to the battleship by the Vermont Daughters of the Revolution, and the W.C.T.U. of the same State presented to each member of the ship's crew a comfort bag. The silver service presented to the battleship consists of fourteen pieces, including a punch bowl, a ladle, plateau or waiter, upon which the bowl stands; two candelabra, a water pitcher, syrup pitcher, two salad bowls, a meat dish, entree dish, a serving tray, two compotes and a butter dish. The service cost about \$3,500.

The Panay, Paragua and Arayat were placed out of commission Oct. 5 at the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I. The Rhode Island and New Jersey were finally accepted by the Navy Department on Oct. 2, 1907.

The West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania, under command of Rear Admiral Dayton, when they arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 27 last, after a year's absence on a cruise, were welcomed to California by the permanent reception committee and invited guests to the number of nearly 100. The reception party, headed by Col. T. W. M. Draper, chairman of the permanent committee, left the Folsom street dock on the State fire tug Governor Markham and spent an hour on board the West Virginia. Formal greetings were extended in behalf of the people of the State and the bay cities by Congressman Joseph R. Knowland and Mayor Edward Roberson Taylor, to which Rear Admiral Dayton responded briefly. The visit to the flagship was concluded with an informal reception in the cabin and an inspection of the vessel. The one mishap of the cruise from the Far East occurred during a typhoon encountered between Manila and Yokohama. On the West Virginia the forward hatches were kept open for the sake of ventilation until green seas began to sweep the forward end of the cruiser. The vessel was slowed down and the order given to close the hatches. While the men were engaged in this work a big sea swept the deck and washed Seaman Wetland overboard and he was drowned. Several men were injured, two of them so badly that they were left in the hospital at Yokohama. The flagship suffered no damage in the storm, nor did the other three cruisers.

In the exercises of the British fleets in the North Sea this month, under Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, the following ships take part: Seven King Edward battleships, two Triumph battleships, two London battleships, five Duncan battleships, three Albion battleships, five Majestic battleships, twenty-five cruisers, four scouts and forty-eight destroyers. Mine-laying and repair ships will also be included.

The first-class British battleship Exmouth, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, firing in the gun-layers' test, made the following scores: Twelve-inch guns, 17 rounds, 12 hits, eight bulls; 6-inch guns, 106 rounds, 93 hits, 52 bulls.

The U.S.S. Kentucky, which stuck her bow in the mud flats off Lambert's Point, Va., Oct. 8, at 8:30 a.m., while proceeding up the Elizabeth River on her way to the Norfolk Navy Yard for repairs, was floated at 10:05 p.m. the same day. The Kentucky, when she started to round the narrow channel off the point before grounding went too far over to the Lambert's Point shore, in endeavoring to clear vessels in her path, and got aground in consequence. It is not believed that the vessel sustained any injury.

A meeting of naval pay clerks will be held at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 27, 1907, to organize in a body and to discuss matters pertaining to their benefit; those unable to attend will make known their ideas for improvement by letter. All the paymaster's clerks of the North Atlantic Fleet will attend, and notices are now being sent to them all for that purpose. It is the intention to discuss the new



regulations in regard to the general mess, the ration system and method of managing the commissary store, together with such matters as pertain to any legislation that may be brought before Congress.

The following was the degree of completion on Oct. 1, 1907, of vessels under construction for the United States Navy as shown by the official record: Battleships—Mississippi, 94.96 per cent.; Idaho, 87.54; New Hampshire, 85.30; South Carolina, 24.66; Michigan, 25.70; Delaware, 65; North Dakota 0. Armored cruisers—South Dakota, 90.90; North Carolina, 91.50; Montana, 84.62. Scout cruisers—Chester, 90.64; Birmingham, 89.46; Salem, 86.99. Submarine torpedo-boats—No. 9, 99; No. 10, 99; No. 11, 99; No. 12, 99. Colliers—Vestal, 49; Prometheus, 70. Tugboats—Patapsco, 28; Patuxent, 25. The South Dakota was delivered at the navy yard, Mare Island, Oct. 2, 1907.

The German protected cruiser Schoenhorst, launched from the Blohm & Voss shipyard, in Hamburg, in March, 1906, is now complete and left Hamburg Oct. 9 for her trial trips in the North Sea. The vessel will then be put in commission to accompany the Kaiser to England.

The U.S.S. cruiser Chattanooga, after months of a pleasant and uneventful stay at Yokohama, Japan, left Oct. 10 for Kobe and Nagasaki. Later she will go to Hong Kong and Manila.

Referring to the recent target practice of the Atlantic Fleet in Cape Cod Bay, the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says: "The Maine carried off the honors of the fleet, due chiefly to the remarkable record made with her 12-inch rifles. These guns made more than sixty-seven per cent., while the Alabama made fifty per cent. and the Kentucky about equal to this score. The Georgia made an average of forty per cent. with her 12-inch and 8-inch rifles. In the short range practice the Minnesota carried off the honors, making a remarkable record of over ninety per cent. with some of her guns. The Kansas and the Connecticut also made good scores. Officers from the ships are all delighted with the records made, and Secretary Metcalf is well pleased with the results. The battle target practice brought into play all the difficulties of actual warfare, with the exception that instead of firing at a battleship the gunners fired at a target thirty feet by sixty. This target, which is smaller than that used in any other navy, is first fired at from a distance of about 5,000 yards. All the main and intermediary guns fired as if attacking an enemy. These guns are fired at eight minutes' interval as the ship draws away from the target, going ten knots at an angle, making the distance about 8,000 yards when the firing is completed. The Maine's record of sixty-seven per cent. with her 12-inch guns is considered remarkable. The Alabama's record of 50 per cent. is also considered excellent. The records of the Minnesota, the Kansas and the Connecticut in short practice are also considered satisfactory."

The Norfolk papers report the presence of measles in the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, Va., the inmates of which are scattered about in temporary buildings while the old building is being repaired and remodeled.

As a result of a recent survey the Dixie is to be put out of commission at League Island. She will undergo general repairs and be provided with new boilers.

Rear Admiral Mason, Chief of Ordnance, and Chief Constructor Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, will go with the Louisiana next week, when she takes her target practice. The Louisiana, now at Newport News, is the last of the fleet to go to target practice. The two rear admirals want to be on her to observe the working of the turrets, gun foundations, and her machinery generally.

The school of Navy hospital stewards opened the past week at the Washington Navy Yard in charge of Surg. Sheldon G. Evans. The old hospital quarters have been rearranged and newly fitted up for the purposes of the school, which will continue a period of five weeks for each class. There were fifty-one applicants for admission to the present class, forty-nine of whom qualified.

Paymaster Barron P. DuBois has reported at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, during the past week for assignment to take a special course of instruction in food chemistry and textile chemistry at the Department of Agriculture. He is the second pay officer to take this course, which is regarded in the Service as of exceptional value.

The contract for the heating plant in the New Orleans naval station has been awarded to A. M. Lockett & Co., of that city, for \$17,700. The contract for 20,000 yards of dredging to be done at the Washington Navy Yard, has been awarded to J. Miller at twenty-seven cents per cubic yard.

Secretary Metcalf has approved the general order under which in the future all claims by Navy officers for travel expenses will be paid the days that they are received unless the claimants fail to produce the original orders or copies of them and itemized statements of their claims as required by the rules. Navy disbursing officers are now paying all claims on the basis of this general order, although it does not go into effect technically until Nov. 1. An officer brought in a claim the other day amounting to \$205 for travel expenses. He was paid by check in just twenty-two minutes. Under the old system of auditing such accounts this officer would have waited for his \$205 three or four months. Another officer who is willing to admit that he has been made a chronic kicker by the delays in paying travel accounts presented a claim a week ago Friday and on his return to station the following Monday found a check for the same in his mail. He has gone on record in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts with an autograph letter paying a most heartfelt testimonial to the merits of the new order and promising solemnly that from this time forth he will never again make a kick.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

##### First Squadron.

##### First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At New London, Conn. Send mail to the navy yard, New York.  
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard Wainwright. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.  
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Henry McCrea. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

#### Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.

##### Third Division.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Jean Hubbard. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Lewis C. Heilner. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

##### Fourth Division.

The commander of this Division has not yet been assigned.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 19 guns. Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blockinger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

#### Third Squadron.

##### Fifth Division.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fahs. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
TALOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

##### Sixth Division.

DIXIE, C.G., 8 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
DUQUENE, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras.  
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At the navy yard, New York. Is en route to Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Hutch I. Cone, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest Friedrich. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick Hellweg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.  
STRINGHAM, T.B. Lieut. William G. Mitchell. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.  
DELONG, T.B. Ensign Frank H. Sadler. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.  
SHUBRICK, T.B. Lieut. Harold E. Cook. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.  
STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.  
THORNTON, T.B. Ensign Charles H. Blakeley. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. George W. Worley, master. At Baltimore, Md.  
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Bradford, R.I.  
ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Secmaster. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.  
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. George McDonald, master. At Bradford, R.I.  
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Philadelphia, Pa.  
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.  
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Portsmouth, N.H.  
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. Joseph T. Rodgers, master. Sailed Oct. 9 from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, for Hampton Roads, Va.  
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At Portsmouth, N.H.  
NERO (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Philadelphia, Pa.  
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Portsmouth, N.H.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for entire fleet in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

##### First Squadron.

##### First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. John B. Milton. At San Francisco, Cal.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. At San Francisco, Cal.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Aaron Ward. At San Francisco, Cal.

##### Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy O. Smith. At Kobe, Japan.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Ben W. Hodges. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

##### Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed Oct. 7 from San Francisco for Magdalena Bay.  
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At Acapulco, San Salvador.  
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. Sailed Oct. 7 from San Francisco for Magdalena Bay.

#### Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At La Union, San Salvador.  
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Has been ordered placed out of commission.  
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. George H. Peters. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Has been ordered placed out of commission.  
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. Arrived Oct. 8 at San Francisco, Cal.

#### Third Squadron.

##### Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.  
RAINBOW, 6 guns. Lieut. William S. Whitted. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. At Shanghai, China.  
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Hankow, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Shanghai, China.

##### Sixth Division.

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.  
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Hong Kong, China.  
QUIROS, 2 guns. Lieut. Harlan P. Perrill. Cruising on the Yang-tse river, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. At Shanghai, China.

#### Coast Defense.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. In reserve at the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I.  
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. In ordinary, at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign David Lyons. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

#### Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. Sailed Oct. 7 from San Francisco for Magdalena Bay.  
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Sailed Oct. 7 from San Francisco for Magdalena Bay.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark, retired. En route from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John E. Collins. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Norfolk, Pine Beach Station.  
BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. Sailed Oct. 9 from Colon, Panama, for the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. James P. Parker. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
HARTFORD, C., 9 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
HIST (tender). At Newport, R.I. Is to be tender to the Second Submarine Flotilla about to be organized, consisting of the Octopus, Viper, Tarantula and Cuttlefish.  
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Dennis H. Mahan. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.  
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is in reserve.  
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Meriweather, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Lieut. Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang ordered to command.  
MIANTONOMO, M. Chief Bttn. Eugene M. Isaacs. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.  
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
PEORIA, Bttn. Harold Olsen. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.  
STYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.  
UNCAS (tug). Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcutt, navy yard, At Cape Cod Bay. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.  
WASP, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. James A. Campbell. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sobree, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. At Hampton Roads.  
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. At Hampton Roads. The following is the tentative itinerary of the Special Service Squadron on its trip to the Pacific: Leave Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 12; arrive Trinidad, British West Indies, Oct. 17; leave Oct. 21; arrive Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Nov. 2; leave Nov. 9; arrive Montevideo, Uruguay, Nov. 13; leave Nov. 20; arrive Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, Nov. 25; leave Nov. 28; arrive Callao, Peru, Dec. 7; leave Dec. 14. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, Flotilla Commander.  
Send mail to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.  
PORPOISE. Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.  
SHARK. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.  
PLUNGER. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the navy yard, New York.



NINA (tender). Chief Btan. Stephen McCarthy. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission under command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson. At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Blakely, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers, Manly, Talbot and Wilkes; destroyers Macdonough and Truxtun, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of flotilla.

#### TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

BAGLEY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
DAVIS. Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
DAHLGREN. Torpedo station, Newport.  
FARRAGUT. Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
FOX. Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
MCKEE. Torpedo station, Newport.  
KOWAN. Navy yard, Puget Sound.  
STILETTO. Torpedo station, Newport.  
VERVILUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Percy W. Foote. Navy yard, Boston, Mass.

#### FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.  
FISH HAWK. Lieut. Joseph L. Hileman. At Woods Hole, Mass. Address there.

#### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ANNAPOLIS, G. 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
HANCOCK (transport receivingship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. John M. Robinson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
LANCASTER, C. 8 guns, R.S. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
MOHICAN, C. 6 guns (stationship). Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
MONONGAHELA (storeship). 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PENSACOLA, R.S. Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receivingship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.  
RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
SOUTHERY (prison ship). Chief Btan. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SUPPLY (station ship), 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield ordered to command.  
WABASH, R.S. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city.

#### LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Amphitrite, at League Island.  
Bathurst, at New York.  
Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.  
Boston, at Puget Sound.  
Boxer, at Newport.  
Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Celtic, at Boston, Mass.  
Constitution, at Boston.  
Craven, at Newport.  
Columbia, at League Island.  
Detroit, at Boston.  
Eagle, at Norfolk.  
Fortune, at Mare Island.  
Frolic, at Cavite.  
General Alava, at Cavite.  
Gloucester, ordered to Boston.  
Goldsborough, at Puget Sd.  
Grampus, Mare Island, Cal.  
Hornet, at Norfolk.  
Isle de Luzon, at Pensacola.  
Katahdin, at League Isl.  
Machias, at Pensacola.  
Manila, at Mare Island, Cal.  
Marblehead, at Mare Island.  
Mariveles, at Cavite.  
Massachusetts, at New York.  
Mindoro, at Cavite.  
Montgomery, at League Isl.  
Minneapolis, at League Isl.  
Morris, at Newport.  
Nashville, at Boston.  
New Orleans, at Mare Isl.  
Newport, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
New York, at Boston.  
Nipah, at Puget Sound.  
Oregon, at Puget Sound.  
Paragua, at Cavite.  
Panther, at New York.  
Pampanga, at Cavite.  
Paul Jones, at Mare Island.  
Panny, at Cavite.  
Petrel, at Mare Island.  
Pike, Mare Island, Cal.  
Princeton, at Puget Sound.  
Ranger, at Cavite.  
Relief, at Mare Island.  
Restless, at Norfolk.  
Samar, at Cavite.  
San Francisco, at Norfolk.  
Seymour, at Annapolis.  
Siren, at Norfolk.  
Solace, at Mare Island.  
Sylvia, at New York.  
Terror, at League Island.  
Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Vicksburg, at Mare Island.  
Vixen, at Pensacola.  
Wheeling, at Puget Sound.  
Wisconsin, at Puget Sound.  
Wyoming, at Mare Island.  
Yankee, at Portsmouth, N.H.

#### TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.  
Active, San Francisco, Cal.  
Alice, Norfolk, Va.  
Apache, New York.  
Chickasaw, New York.  
Choctaw, Washington.  
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.  
Iroquois, at Honolulu.  
Iwawa, Boston, Mass.  
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.  
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.  
Modoc, League Island, Pa.  
Narkeeta, New York.  
Nesimoot, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Osceola, Guantanamo, Cuba.  
Pawnee, Newport, R.I.  
Pawtucket, Puget Snd., Wash.  
Peanocock, Norfolk, Va.  
Pentucket, New York.  
Piscataqua, Cavite, P.I.  
Pontiac, New York.  
Powhatan, New York.  
Rapido, Cavite, P.I.  
Rocket, Norfolk, Va.  
Samoset, League Island, Pa.  
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.  
Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Sotoyomo, Puget Snd., Wash.  
Standish, Annapolis, Md.  
Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.  
Traffic, New York.  
Triton, Washington, D.C.  
Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.  
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.  
Waban, Pensacola, Fla.  
Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.  
Wompatuck, Cavite, P.I.

S.O. 54, AUG. 16, 1907, NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
This order relates to traveling expenses, which was noted in our issue of Sept. 21, 1907, page 68.

#### MEMORANDA 78, SEPT. 1, 1907, NAVY DEPT.

Published decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury relating to the following:  
Checkages: Absence, computation of time. In computing the time of absence from duty without authority, for the purpose of checking pay and allowances, the day the absence begins should be considered a day of absence and pay and allowances forfeited for that whole day, and the day of return from absence a day of duty, and therefore a day for pay and allowances.

Heat and light allowance: Officers receiving commutation of quarters. An officer in receipt of commutation of quarters is entitled to the allowance of heat and light for not exceeding the number of rooms to which his rank entitles him, the same to be paid in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of War in the Army Regulations.

Quarters; commutation of: Temporarily absent from permanent station on duty. An officer was detached from the Naval Academy by the Superintendent and ordered on the summer practice cruise; later these orders of detachment were modified to "special temporary duty." As the Superintendent was without authority to detach officers from the Academy, the orders first mentioned did not operate to deprive the officer of commutation of quarters if he was otherwise entitled thereto.

Where orders of detachment and later modifying orders to "special temporary duty" were issued by the Navy Department the later orders did not have any effect as far as concerned pay and allowances until the date of issue; therefore commutation of quarters cannot be paid until the date of the later orders, and then only if the officer had been receiving commutation of quarters at his permanent station.

Pay, officers, Navy: Paymaster settling accounts while on sick leave. A pay officer is entitled to duty pay while settling accounts, even though he is on sick leave, if he performs that duty in obedience to specific orders.

Pay, enlisted men, Marine Corps: Additional; member of recruiting party designated to act as corporal or sergeant. The Act of Feb. 2, 1901, which is applicable to the Marine Corps, authorizes the acting appointment of but one sergeant and one corporal and no more of either rank at each recruiting station; therefore, any enlisted man appointed to either rank at a recruiting station in excess of that number is not entitled to the pay of the rank.

Paymaster's clerks: Pay, after resignation. A valid resignation and an unconditional acceptance of it accompanied by the proper notification, operate to remove an officer from the public service; therefore, a paymaster's clerk whose resignation has been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy to take effect on a certain date is not entitled to pay after that date, even though duty is performed and his successor not employed immediately.

Signatures: On orders to paymasters. Orders to paymasters by commandants of stations should be signed by them in their own handwriting and such only will be accepted by the accounting officers.

Mileage: Travel performed in United States; terminal of journey making it travel abroad. The terminal of a journey govern in determining the character of the travel. If in making a journey from Manila to San Francisco an officer lands at another port than San Francisco and continues his travel to San Francisco by land it does not entitle him to mileage.

Appropriation: "Contingent, Navy," expenditures for Tutuila. The appropriation "Contingent, Navy," is not available for expenses of repairing damages to roads and bridges outside the naval station in Tutuila. It is not the duty of the Navy Department to make improvements in the island outside the naval station proper, nor does the want of local funds impose upon the Department, without authority of Congress, such duty.

Mileage: Travel after leave. An officer was ordered to perform certain temporary duty away from his permanent station, then to return to his permanent station and resume his former duties; but after the completion of the temporary duty leave was granted before return to permanent station; inasmuch as the travel after leave was under orders and did not interfere with the duty enjoined, mileage for such travel is allowed.

Quarters, commutation of: Naval constructors on leave. The appropriations for the current fiscal year permits the payment to officers of the construction corps of commutation of quarters at the same rates and under the same conditions as apply in the cases of officers of the line, and such officers are entitled to the said commutation while on leave from a station where they are receiving it.

Heat and light allowance: Heat, method of payment. The regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War relating to furnishing the allowance of heat should be followed unless it is impossible to do so; under certain circumstances, however, if it is impossible to make payment as prescribed, the Navy Department may permit the authorized allowance for heat to be credited in an officer's pay account.

Heat and light allowance: Officers temporarily absent on duty from permanent station. An officer temporarily absent on duty from his permanent station and entitled to retain his quarters or to continue to receive commutation of quarters is entitled to the allowance of heat and light.

Decision of the Court of Claims.—Pay, officers, Navy: Rear admiral of the lower nine. A rear admiral of the nine lower numbers on sea duty from March 5, 1899, to April 29, 1899, is entitled to old navy pay for that period, i.e., to pay at the rate of \$6,000 per annum.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 4.—Rear Admiral A. R. Couden additional duty as president of Special Board on Naval Ordnance, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Comdr. P. F. Fletcher detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc.; to duty as member of Special Board on Naval Ordnance, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Comdr. J. M. Poyer, retired, to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, 1907.

Lieut. L. S. Cox, jr., detached duty on Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. M. J. McCormack detached duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the Tennessee, Oct. 8, 1907.

Ensign D. P. Wickersham detached duty on Nebraska, to the West Virginia.

Ensign A. F. Carter detached duty on West Virginia; to the Nebraska.

Not.—Chief Btan. J. J. Killin, U.S.N., retired, died at Everett, Mass., Oct. 3, 1907.

OCT. 5.—Comdr. W. I. Chambers to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. D. F. Boyd detached duty on Colorado; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. J. L. Chatterton detached duty on Vermont; to the Eagle.

Asst. Paymr. P. Baldwin detached duty on Scorpion; to duty as assistant to the pay officer of the Louisiana.

Asst. Paymr. J. H. Knapp detached duty on Louisiana; to the Scorpion.

Asst. Paymr. E. H. Douglas detached duty on Eagle; to duty as assistant to the pay officer of the Vermont.

Asst. Paymr. T. Williamson, jr., to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1907, duty in connection with fitting out of Panther, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Mate J. R. Daly to the Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

OCT. 6.—SUNDAY.

OCT. 7.—Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Price detached duty on Ohio; to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. R. P. Craft to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, 1907.

Lieut. J. O. Richardson orders of Oct. 1, 1907, modified; when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., to home and granted three months' sick leave.

Lieut. J. R. Combs detached duty on Washington, and continue treatment at Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. W. T. Tarrant detached duty on Charleston; to home and granted two months' sick leave.

Lieut. J. S. Doddridge detached duty on Yorktown; to home and wait orders.

Ensign F. J. Cleary additional duty as inspector of ordnance at the works of the Fifth-Sterling Steel Co., Giesboro Manor, D.C.

Surg. O. D. Norton additional duty Navy Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y.

Surg. E. O. Huntington detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about Oct. 12, 1907.

Asst. Surg. A. H. Robnett detached duty Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., etc.; to duty with Marine Detachment, Havana, Cuba.

Act. Asst. Surgs. L. W. McGuire and S. Bacon additional duty Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Pay Insp. J. S. Phillips to the Naval Station, Charleston, S.C., Oct. 15, 1907, for duty as purchasing pay officer and general storekeeper at that station, and additional duty Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C.

Paymr. C. K. O'Leary to the navy yard, Washington, D.C., for temporary duty as assistant to the disbursing pay officer of that yard.

P.A. Paymr. H. D. Lamar detached duty Naval Station, Charleston, S.C., etc., Oct. 15, 1907; to Washington, D.C., and report to Paymaster General for special temporary duty.

Asst. Paymr. R. Spear to the navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper of that yard.

Ast. Paymr. S. L. Bethea detached duty Naval Station, Culebra, W.I., etc.; to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. E. C. Little to duty as purchasing pay officer and general storekeeper, Naval Station, Culebra, W.I., sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about Oct. 12, 1907.

Paymr. Clk. H. M. Hopkins appointment as a paymaster's clerk, duty Naval Station, Culebra, W.I., revoked.

Paymr. Clk. A. E. Davies appointment as a paymaster's clerk, duty Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C., revoked.

Paymr. Clk. T. Gregory appointment as a paymaster's clerk, duty Naval Station, Charleston, S.C., revoked.

OCT. 8.—Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton detached duty as president of naval examining and naval recruiting boards, Mills building, Washington, D.C., etc., Oct. 12, 1907; to home.

Rear Admiral S. M. Ackley to be transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy on Oct. 13, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1444 of the R.S.

Rear Admiral A. R. Couden additional duty as president naval examining and naval retiring boards, Mills building, Washington, D.C., Oct. 12, 1907.

Lieut. E. Woods detached duty in command of Whipple; to command Hall.

Lieut. J. H. Tomb detached duty in command of Hull; to home and wait orders.

Surg. M. S. Elliott detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to the Maine.

Surg. L. W. Curtis detached duty on Maine; to the Connecticut as fleet surgeon, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Ast. Surgs. H. F. Lawrence, C. J. Holeman and C. W. O. Bunker to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

OCT. 9.—Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton to be transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from Oct. 13, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1444, R.S.

Capt. T. C. McLean detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc., Oct. 12, 1907; to duty as member of the board of inspection and survey, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. O. W. Koester detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc., Oct. 12, 1907; to duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1907.

Travel authorized.

Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Vogelgesang to command the Mayflower, Oct. 14, 1907.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Reid detached duty on Pennsylvania; to home and granted sick leave for three months.

Lieut. Comdr. A. T. Long detached duty in command of Mayflower, Oct. 14, 1907, to the Illinois as executive officer, Oct. 24, 1907.

Lieut. J. C. Kress detached duty in charge of Navy Recruiting Station, Buffalo, N.Y., etc., Oct. 21, 1907; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. M. St.C. Ellis detached duty as inspector of equipment works William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., etc., and granted leave one month.

Ensign J. J. McCracken detached duty on Dixie; to Washington.

Midshipman D. L. Howard detached duty on Missouri; to the Hartford.

Midshipman W. P. Sedgwick, jr., resignation as a midshipman in the U.S. Navy accepted, to take effect Oct. 7, 1907.

Gun. T. J. Hurd detached duty on Prairie; to the Colorado.

OCT. 10.—Capt. T. E. D. W. Veeder to command the Alabama.

Capt. S. P. Comly from command of Alabama; to home.

Comdr. C. J. Boush to charge of second lighthouse district, Boston.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Fletcher from charge of second lighthouse district to Naval War College, Newport.

Ensign F. A. Todd and War. Mach. B. Heggenhaugen to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, for treatment.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, commanding Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Manila, Oct. 10.

Lieut. J. E. Walker and Gun. R. M. O'Connor discharged treatment at Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to the Chattanooga.

Note.—Comdr. H. Leonard, U.S.N., retired, died at Providence, R.I., Oct. 7, 1907.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 5.—Major T. C. Treadwell granted leave for one month from Oct. 25, 1907.

OCT. 8.—1st Lieut. C. R. Sanderson granted ten days' leave from and including Oct. 8, 1907.

OCT. 9.—1st Lieut. T. M. Clinton detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Major Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., Sancti Spiritus, will stand relieved from duty in Cuba on Oct. 7, 1907, and proceed on the transport to sail from Havana that date to Newport News, Va., thence to Washington, D.C., and report in person to Brig. Gen. G. F. Elliott, commandant, U.S. Marine Corps. (Oct. 2, A.C.P.)

Asst. Surg. George S. Hathaway, U.S.N., now sick in the Base Hospital, Camp Columbia, will proceed on the transport to sail from Havana, Cuba, Oct. 7, 1907, to Newport News, thence to Norfolk, Va., Naval Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Oct. 2, A.C.P.)

#### REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

OCT. 3.—Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore retired from active service by direction of the President on account of age, as of Oct. 4.

OCT. 4.—Chief Engr. E. P. Webber granted five days' extension of leave.

The following have been appointed cadets and ordered to report at the School of Instruction on Oct. 14: Eugene A. Coffin, Jacob F. Guthrie, William J. Keester, Ira W. Bird, John A. Bristow, Robert E. Messersmith, Charles E. Gray, John S. Baylis, Henry Coyle.

OCT. 5.—Chief Engr. R. E. Wright granted thirty days' sick leave.

First Asst. Engr. R. B. Adams ordered to Arcata for temporary duty during absence of 1st Asst. Engineer Lewton.

Chief Engr. H. F. Schoenborn ordered to return to Coatesville, Pa., on inspection duty, stopping at Reading en route.

Chief Engr. Hermann Kotschmar, jr., ordered to proceed to New York city on official business.

OCT. 7.—Chief Engr. H. L. Boyd granted seven days' leave.

Chief Engr. E. P. Webber detached from the Onondaga and ordered to the Pamlico.

First Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder granted thirty days' extension of sick leave.

Const. J. Q. Walton, Chief Engineer Hermann Kotschmar, jr. and 1st Asst. Engr. C. S. Root constituted a board to examine and mark papers of candidates for cadet engineer.

OCT. 9.—2d Lieut. T. G. Crapster granted ten days' leave.

Third Lieut. T. A. Shanley ordered to resume station on Mohawk.

The revenue cutters Fessenden and Boutwell are advertised for sale, and bids will be opened at the Treasury Department on Oct. 17. The contract for building revenue cutter 19, for duty at New Orleans, has been awarded to Pusey & Jones, of Wilmington, Del., for \$49,500.

The table of revenue cutter vessels will be found on page 150.

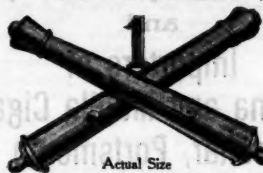


Mrs. Lundeen, Mrs. Brown and Miss Edith Brown returned last week from a short visit to San Juan, where the battalion of the 1st Artillery is in camp. Col. John A. Lundeen also spent a few days at the camp. Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Desombre have left for a month's leave before taking up his duties at Dallas, Texas. Capt. William H. Tobin, O.A.C., has been appointed exchange officer in Lieutenant Desombre's place.



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New Regulation Collar Ornament for  
FIELD ARTILLERY.

Actual Size

With Regimental Number, Eyelet, or pin fastening.  
Bronze—dull finish or gold-plated, per pair - \$1.00  
Gold-plated on sterling silver, per pair - 2.00  
14 Karat Gold, per pair - 8.00

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for ladies wear.  
Bronze or gold-plated on Brass - \$ .75 each  
Sterling Silver, Gold-plated - 1.50 each  
14 Karat Gold - 5.00 each

Insignia catalogue free on request.

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place. Capt. Fred E. Buchan visited the Presidio last week. He is en route to the Philippines.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton called upon Col. John A. Lundeen on Wednesday, returning the call made by Colonel Lundeen the day before. Lieutenant Colonel Ho, chief surgeon of the Chinese army, visited the Presidio on Monday afternoon. He was escorted through the post by Lieut. Hornsby Evans, aide to General Funston.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwin C. Long have moved from their apartments in the city to the Presidio.

The troops of the 14th Cavalry returned on Monday after a twenty-one days' practice march.

The "B. C." basketball team last week defeated the Berkeley Y.M.C.A. team in the gymnasium at the post. On Wednesday night of this week, in the return game at Berkeley, the "B. C.'s" were defeated. Lowell High School also defeated the "B. C.'s" last week. In seven games of baseball played during the last two weeks or so at the Presidio the Army nines have in every case been victorious. The General Hospital has defeated the Transportation Club of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the Olympics, Columbia Park, U.S.S. Charleston, and another city nine. The Y.M.C.A. nine has defeated the Claim Department, S.P.R.R., and the U.S.S. St. Louis.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Oct. 10, 1907.

Mrs. Rogers Birnie, Miss Birnie and Miss Ingraham have returned from Poland Springs and Lake George. Mrs. Buckley of Philadelphia is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Louis Brechemin. Among visitors at the post lately have been Gen. and Mrs. John Pittman, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner and Major and Mrs. William P. Van Ness. Miss Mary Colby is visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. O. Steiland. Colonel Heistand left on the 9th for a visit in Pennsylvania, and Mrs. William P. Newcomb and the Misses Newcomb on the 8th for Boston.

Memorial gifts recently presented to the post chapel are a tablet in memory of the late Major Russell, with the following inscription: "In memory of Joseph Pynchon Russell. 1790-1849. In Medical Department, U.S.A., 20th October, 1813-17th September, 1849. Post Surgeon, Fort Columbus, N.Y.H., 1824-28; 1829-36; 1838-49. Luke the Beloved Physician. Katherine Kirby Russell, 1802-1882. Her children arise up and call her blessed."

Also a set of brass flower vases inscribed: "In loving memory of Clifton Cornly, Major, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., who entered into rest April 17, 1894."

The oil paintings recently presented by Capt. N. S. Jarvis, U.S.A., have been appropriately marked with handsome brass tablets, set in the wall, as follows: The "Pieta"; "Donated as a memorial to the widow of the late Dr. N. S. Jarvis, U.S.A. Jennie B. Jarvis, a noble and faithful servant of God, identified with the Army for a period of seventy years. This painting is from the collection of the late Col. Thomas Staniford, 3d Inf., U.S.A., and was brought from Mexico at the close of the war in 1848." Also, "The Queen of Sheba at the Court of King Solomon"; "Donated as a memorial to the late Col. Thomas Staniford, 3d Inf., U.S.A., who served at this station in the 30's; a veteran of the Florida and Mexican wars, in which he distinguished himself by gallantry and good judgment."

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 9, 1907.

Col. John D. C. Hoskins, who is in command at Fort Dupont, Del., left on Saturday night for his post after having been at this post for about ten days during the annual target practice of his command. The troops from Fort Dupont left on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody returned on Thursday after an absence of a month, spent in New England. They left Saturday by the Old Dominion steamer for New York, where Lieutenant Dunwoody will be on duty at Fort Wadsworth. Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne left on Saturday, Captain Kilbourne going to Fort Wadsworth for temporary duty and Mrs. Kilbourne going to Annapolis, Md., where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Yates Stirling, at the Naval Academy. Miss Biddle, sister of Mrs. John D. Barrette, returned to the post this week after a short absence. Mr. and Mrs. Cuddedge, of Savannah, Ga., the parents of Mrs. John Overton Steger, arrived at the post on Sunday, and accompanied by Mrs. Steger, left on Tuesday for Savannah, where Mrs. Steger will spend a few weeks. Miss Ethel Pullman, daughter of Col. John W. Pullman, Q.M. Dept., who has been spending the past few days at the Chamberlain, expects to leave for Governors Island on Thursday. Mrs. Shirley and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Shirley, who have been with Miss Pullman, will leave on Thursday for their home in Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. John W. Galick entertained delightfully at luncheon on Sunday, her guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Coke Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. James Totten and Lieut. and Mrs. Frederic H. Smith. Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 1st Cav., son of Col. Thomas T. Knox, governor of the National Soldiers' Home at Elizabeth City, Va., is spending a few days with his parents. Lieutenant Knox leaves for the Philippines with his regiment in January. Capt. Joseph S. Hardin, C.A.C., stationed at Fort Hancock, N.Y., was a visitor at the post this week as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James Totten. Lieut. Lloyd L. Smith, Med. Dept., left Friday for his new station at West Point. Miss Mildred Beatty Pierce returned on Saturday after spending a delightful summer in the North. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert M. Campbell of Fort Dupont, Del., left on Tuesday for their post. Lieut. Lawrence C. Crawford, C.A.C., arrived on Tuesday for duty with the 41st Company.

The hop on Saturday night was one of the pleasantest that has occurred in quite a while and was very well attended by the post people and a number of visitors. Miss Harriet Allen,

of New York, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Houston Eldredge, in the fort. Major Gen. John P. Story spent Saturday and Sunday at the post as the guest of Major and Mrs. Richmond S. Davis.

The presentation of the loving cup and flag to the U.S.S. Tennessee by the Daughters of the Confederacy, on Tuesday, was well attended by the people of the post, and was a delightful affair. Among those from the garrison who went were Major and Mrs. E. P. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Robert M. Abernethy, Mrs. and Miss Shirley and Lieut. L. B. Magruder. The U.S.S. Kentucky came in on Monday on her way to the Norfolk Navy Yard, and the U.S.S. Tennessee and the Washington are still at the Roads.

## FORT DUPONT.

Fort DuPont, Del., Oct. 9, 1907.

The bowling club was well attended last Wednesday night, ladies' night. Capt. and Mrs. Landers entertained afterwards with a Dutch supper. Among those present were: Mrs. Hoskins, Mrs. Conrad, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Landers, Captain Knowlton, Mrs. Ryland, the Misses Winchester and Miss Remington, of Wilmington; Lieutenant Davis and Mr. James Winchester.

Lieut. Richard Furnival, who has been ill in the post hospital several weeks with typhoid fever, has sufficiently recovered to return to his quarters last Monday. Mrs. Knowlton, wife of Capt. J. L. Knowlton, left Tuesday, Oct. 1, for a visit to her parents at Buford, S.C. She will also visit friends and relatives in Savannah, Ga., and Washington, D.C., before returning to the post.

The officers' fortnightly hop was held last Friday evening with good attendance in spite of the threatening weather. Among those present were: Mrs. Hoskins, Mrs. Conrad, Captain Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Landers, Lieutenant Davis, Mrs. Ryland, the Misses Winchester, Miss Moore, Miss Remington, Miss Barnard, Mr. Harry Townsend, Mr. Will Townsend, Mr. Moore, Mr. James Winchester. Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins entertained a number of the officers and ladies of the post at bridge last Monday evening.

Mrs. Conrad, wife of Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., with her little daughter, has just returned from the Philippines, where she has spent the last year, for a visit with her parents, Col. and Mrs. J. D. C. Hoskins. Colonel Hoskins, Captain Goodfellow and Lieutenant Campbell, who have been at Fort Monroe for the last week for the target practice of the 4th Company, returned to the post Monday. Mrs. Campbell also returned with her husband. Capt. and Mrs. Landers had as their guests at dinner Friday evening Captain Knowlton and Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins.

The garrison has had quite a number of guests in the different homes in the last week. Visiting Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ward, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Clayton P. Haskell, of Bath, N.Y., is visiting Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Griswold. Mr. Hoffman, who has been with Captain Goodfellow for some time, left Tuesday for New York. He was a great favorite at the post and will be missed, especially by the ladies.

Mrs. Furnival entertained a few friends at bridge Tuesday evening. Mrs. Ryland, who has been visiting at the home of Major and Mrs. Bennett, at Fort Mott, has returned to the post. Capt. and Mrs. Landers gave a musicale at their quarters Thursday evening, after which all enjoyed a chafing dish supper.

The 112th Company, under command of Lieutenant Davis, has commenced small arms target practice at Fort Mott, N.J.

## FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Oct. 6, 1907.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Morton arrived Sept. 30 and are living in the house recently occupied by Colonel Taylor and family. The garrison has been living in pleasurable anticipation for the arrival of Gen. and Mrs. Morton, and many entertainments had been planned in their honor, but owing to their recent mourning they will for the present refrain from all social gatherings.

Miss Florence Taylor returned Oct. 5 from Fort Robinson, where she was the guest of Mrs. Sirmey. A bowling party was given in honor of Miss Taylor's arrival. After the games Lieut. Scott Baker entertained the party at a chafing dish supper. Present were: The Misses Taylor, Miss Appel, Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Tanner, Capt. H. W. Butler, Lieutenants Davis and Shute, Mr. Breckons, Mr. Warren, of Cheyenne.

Capt. F. W. Griffin left for Denver Oct. 5 for a few days' stay. Col. S. W. Taylor and family are for the present comfortably installed in No. 9, one of the smaller bachelor buildings. Mrs. Tanner and Miss Elsie Taylor returned Sept. 30 from Denver, where they enjoyed a week-end visit with Mrs. George Cook. Lieut. W. E. Persons returned Sept. 30 from Fort Crook, where he has been on duty for the past three months.

Club night was as usual an enjoyable feature of the week. Dr. W. H. Dade always provides an attractive program for the enjoyment of the ladies on the post. Some novel games were played, Miss Katherine Taylor and Dr. Foster being the winners of the prizes.

Little Miss Isabel Erwin Rehkopf was christened Oct. 5. Mrs. Rehkopf leaves this week for St. Louis to visit her mother, Mrs. James B. Erwin. After a month's stay she will join Lieutenant Rehkopf at West Point, N.Y.

A large crowd attended the hop Friday evening, which was a pronounced success. Lieutenants Baker, Starkey and Shute were on the committee. Music was furnished by the Cheyenne orchestra, and delicious refreshments were served. Among those present were: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Foster, their guests, Mrs. Barber and Mr. Draper, of Cheyenne; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Appel, Major Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Sawtelle, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Tanner, Lieut. and Mrs. Brewster, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell, Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Willis, the Misses Taylor, Miss Appel, Miss Yost, of Cheyenne; Captains Yale, Griffin, Butler and Pullis, Lieutenants Davis, Baker, Starkey, Shute and Hunsaker, Messrs. Breckons, Warren, Carey, Wilson, Snyder, Templin and Draper, of Cheyenne.

## FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 7, 1907.

The officers of the 4th Infantry gave a reception and dance at the gymnasium on the evening of Sept. 27, in honor of Col. and Mrs. E. B. Bolton. The gymnasium was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. The 4th Infantry band, led by Principal Musician Longo, furnished excellent music, and the dancing, due to the many encoures, was kept up till the small hours of the night. During an interval in the dancing a delicious supper was served. Capt. F. W. Smith and Lieut. J. C. Brady received many congratulations on their success as caterer and decorator.

Mrs. Paul A. Wolf entertained Mrs. Thomas H. Slavens, of Washington, D.C., at luncheon on last Monday, and an informal game of bridge afterwards. The other guests were: Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Switzer, Mrs. Sommers, Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Jarvis and Mrs. Guy H. B. Smith. Mrs. Bolton entertained the ladies of the garrison with a five hundred party on Friday. Mrs. Morris, wife of Major Morris, Med. Dept., was the guest of honor and received a beautiful potted fern. Mrs. Wolf won the first prize, a handsome ivory fan. Miss Sabine Stewart won the consolation, a dainty glove darning outfit. A delicious luncheon was served. A ladies' card club was organized.

Mrs. Scott is visiting friends in Lexington. Mrs. Martin, wife of Capt. W. F. Martin, 5th Inf., is making her home with her sister, Mrs. Morris, during the absence of her husband in Cuba.

The 4th Infantry went to Canton, Ohio, on Sept. 29 for duty at the dedication of the McKinley mausoleum, and on Oct. 2 sent a battalion and the band to Point Pleasant, Ohio,

## After many experiments in emergency rations of different kinds it is generally conceded in Army circles

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A successful substitute for the present hardbread is hoped for by practically every officer and soldier in the Army.

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THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY  
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NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

to the ceremony of marking the birthplace of Gen. U. S. Grant. As General Grant was an officer of the 4th Infantry, it was very appropriate that the 4th should attend these ceremonies. A number of the ladies of the post took advantage of the courtesy of the memorial committee and went up on the steamer Island Queen which carried the troops and a large number of passengers.

Colonel Bolton, Captain Switzer, Captain Castner and Lieutenant Bailey attended the reception given by Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp, of Cincinnati, to Gen. and Mrs. Corbin and Gen. and Mrs. Grant on Friday evening.

## PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Oct. 4, 1907.

The Bridge Club met Monday evening at the Officers' Club. Mrs. Lewis was hostess; the ladies' prize, a royal Doulton tankard, was won by Mrs. Johnson; Captain Graves won a handsome silver-handled shaving brush. Mrs. Mount was hostess at the Euchre Club Wednesday afternoon, and the prize, some dainty handkerchiefs, was won by Miss Garrard.

Capt. and Mrs. Webster entertained at a charmingly informal dinner Tuesday evening. Covers were laid for Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace and Lieut. and Mrs. Petty. Miss Garrard is on a week's visit to friends in San Francisco and Berkeley. Capt. and Mrs. Crawford have recently joined the regiment after an absence of four years. They are the house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Graves until they get into their own quarters. Capt. and Mrs. Clinton, of the 22d Infantry, are new arrivals. Lieutenants Daily, Chilton and McCaughey, 20th Inf., and Lieutenant Hill, 23d Inf., have all reported for duty. Mr. and Mrs. Pease, of Washington, D.C., en route to Honolulu, are the guests of their daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Petty, 20th Inf.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Warner of Hotel Del Monte, was hostess at a bridge party. Among those from the Presidio were Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Lewis, the Misses Garrard and Miss Guilfoyle. Mrs. Webster's high score won for her a handsome hand-painted plate.

Gen. and Mrs. McCaughey and their daughter, Mrs. Conklin, are expected shortly on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Chapman, wife of Captain Chapman, 20th Inf. Lieutenant Pickering, of the Marine Corps, who arrived a few days ago from foreign service, is the house guest of his parents, Major and Mrs. Pickering.

A charming party was given Wednesday afternoon, with little Ruth Elizabeth Ahrends in the role of hostess, the happy occasion being her third birthday. The 20th Infantry band was grouped on the lawn and played some merry tunes, while the children danced on the long veranda and had a jolly time. Later they were ushered into the dining-room, where a large table was beautifully decorated with blossoms and loaded with goodies for the little ones. The place cards were dainty, affairs with cute sketches and nursery rhymes. After refreshments were served they discovered a fish pond, where, with deft handling of the fish pole and line, they secured many pretty and appropriate toys.

Mrs. and Miss Harker, who have been staying in Monterey since their return from the Orient, leave next week for Los Angeles, where they will spend the winter.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 7, 1907.

Lieut. Robert S. Thomas, C.E., was the guest Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster, en route from the Philippines to Washington. Dr. and Mrs. Pinkard were the guests Sunday of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Lloyd in the city. Dr. Pinkard and Dr. Lloyd served together in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War.

The collection of Philippine relics recently presented to Custer Post, No. 6, G.A.R., by Capt. W. H. Gordon, 18th Inf., has been placed in the G.A.R. hall, nicely mounted.

Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav., is suffering from an abscess on one of his eyes. Lieut. A. L. Singleton, 5th Inf., who sustained a severe injury to his knee as a result of the fall of his horse two weeks ago, is now able to attend his duties. Dr. and Mrs. John D. Miliken left Monday for Fort Sheridan, Ill. Mrs. Clarence H. Knight and baby have joined Lieutenant Knight in San Francisco.

Dwight Aultman, the five-year-old son of Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, and Dick Morse, the four-year-old son of Captain Morse, disappeared from their homes at eight o'clock Friday morning. Shortly after noon the men of the garrison were called out to search for the lads, and at two o'clock Private Beecher came across them playing together at Merritt Lake.

Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller left here Thursday for Fort Riley to attend the reception given for the 7th Cavalry by Gen. and Mrs. Godfrey. Lieut. E. A. Kregar, 28th Inf., arrived Wednesday from Havana, Cuba. Miss Helen M. Gould will be here Oct. 23 for the dedication of the new Y.M.C.A. building.

Capt. T. B. Hacker, Sub. Dept., was a visitor here Saturday. Major Thomas H. Rees, C.E., arrived Saturday from Fort Riley.

The post people are very much pleased at the prospect of through electric cars to Kansas City, Mo., which will commence running to-day.

Mrs. A. B. Warfield and baby arrived Saturday from Chicago



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to visit Mrs. Warfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dougherty. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have returned to their home in Greenville, La., after an extended visit with Mrs. Williams' parents, Major and Mrs. D. L. Howell.

### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 5, 1907.

Mrs. Platt, wife of Capt. William P. Platt, who has spent the past three months here, left during the week to join Captain Platt at their new station, Sandy Hook. Mrs. Platt, who was one of Salt Lake's most popular girls, was entertained most extensively by her friends during her visit, many delightful summer affairs being given in her honor. She is a niece of Major Deane Monahan, U.S.A., retired.

Lieut. Eugene Santachi, Jr., 15th Inf., who is now stationed at Douglas, was the hero of a rather thrilling burglary capture made in Salt Lake a day or two ago. He was the means of detaining one thief for a police officer, who was engaged in holding another. Lieutenant Santachi established quite a record as a sprinter, running through a crowd and capturing the pickpocket. He was commended by the local officials for his quick work and presence of mind.

Lieut. Donald A. Robinson has left for his new station, but will be back in the spring when his marriage to Miss Aileen Maclean will take place. His fiancée is at present in mourning for her father, Dr. Alexander C. Maclean, who died shortly after the engagement of his daughter to Lieutenant Robinson was announced.

Midshipman Scott Lynn and Midshipman Robert Corwin Lee, U.S.N., have been at home visiting their parents for a month, and were the recipients of much social attention from the younger society set during their stay. Capt. Guy G. Palmer, 30th Inf., arrived from the coast recently and took with him Mrs. Palmer and the children, who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Willard Young for some time. Mrs. Cecil, wife of Lieut. C. N. Cecil, Phil. Scouts, who has been in the city for some time, having come to place her small boy in school here, left during the week for San Francisco, whence she sails shortly to join Lieutenant Cecil in Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. Rowden E. Beebe have gone, after spending a part of the summer with Mrs. Beebe's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Park, at their country home near here. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel M. Parker are still visiting the Richards family, the parents of Mrs. Parker.

### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Oct. 5, 1907.

Dr. G. Parker Dillon expects to leave the post shortly to spend his three months' leave, with Mrs. Dillon, visiting relatives in California.

The new uniforms were issued last week to the enlisted men, and are quite nice looking.

Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Screws, 19th Inf., were delightfully entertained at the Country Club recently by Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of El Paso, with a bridge-whist party. Among the guests were: Major and Mrs. Wendell L. Simpson, Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Happer, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Williams, Judge and Mrs. Julius A. Bricker, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Neff and Mrs. C. Buckler.

The band and four companies of the 19th Infantry, under command of Major Wendell L. Simpson, left the middle of the week on their annual three weeks' "hike." The route taken was up into New Mexico. Col. Joseph F. Huston did not go with the battalion, but expects to join the command this coming week. The only officers remaining at the post are Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, Capt. Frederick G. Lawton and Lieut. William P. Screws.

The Country Club members of El Paso have decided to buy land for a home adjoining the reservation on the northeast, and are intending to ask the Government to allow them the use of part of the reservation for their golf links; though unprecedented, no doubt they could get the permission.

Mrs. M. Keating and four children, family of Chief Musician M. Keating, 30th Inf. (band), who has been visiting her parents in El Paso, Tex., for the past three months, has left for San Francisco, Cal., to sail on the transport Sherman Oct. 5, 1907, for Manila, P.I., to join her husband now at Fort William McKinley.

### DEATHS AMONG NAVY ENLISTED MEN.

Julian Abiera, mess attendant, third class, died Sept. 30, 1907, while a patient in the U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

William Boyd, seaman, died Sept. 24, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. St. Louis.

George Frank Gehrig, ordinary seaman, died Sept. 19, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. New Jersey.

Harry Hoffman, seaman, died Sept. 24, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. St. Louis.

Orrie Warren Welter, drummer, U.S.M.C., died Sept. 14, 1907, while attached to the Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska.

### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. G. C. Carmine. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Chief Engr. H. N. Wood in charge. At Oakland, Cal., repairing.

BOUTWELL—Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

CALUMET—Capt. C. C. Fenger. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Arundel Cove, Md.

GOLDEN GATE—Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.

GUTHRIE—Chief Engr. Willets Pedrick in charge. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. C. C. Fenger. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. E. Reynolds. On practice cruise.

McGULLOCH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. On Alaska cruise.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. New York.

MANNING—1st Lieut. W. W. Joyner in charge. San Francisco, Cal.  
MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
MORRILL—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Detroit, Mich.  
ONONDAGA—Capt. G. L. Carden. Newport News, Va.  
PAMLICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Baltimore, Md.  
PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. On Alaska cruise.  
RUSH—Capt. D. J. Ainsworth. On Alaska cruise.  
SEMINOLE—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. Wilmington, N.C.  
THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Seattle, Wash.  
TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Milwaukee, Wis.  
WINDOM—Capt. P. W. Thompson. At Galveston, Texas.  
WINNISIMMET—1st Lieut. G. M. Daniels. Boston, Mass.  
WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.  
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. F. A. Levis. Philadelphia, Pa.

### BORN.

GORDON.—Born Sept. 17, 1907, a daughter, Margaret Sara Gordon, to the wife of Lieut. Charles M. Gordon, 6th U.S. Inf.

GLEAVES.—Born at San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 20, 1907, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st U.S. Cav.

MARRACK.—Born at Fort Wright, Wash., Sept. 17, 1907, a daughter, Harriet Feibiger, to the wife of the Rev. Cecil M. Marrack. Mrs. Marrack is the daughter of Lieut. Col. Lea Feibiger, 3d U.S. Inf.

NICHOLLS.—Born at Vedado, Havana, Cuba, Aug. 11, 1907, to the wife of Capt. J. C. Nicholls, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a son, J. C. Nicholls, Jr.

SHAW.—Born Oct. 7, 1907, at Mound City, Kas., to Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Shaw, a daughter.

WELLS.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Frank L. Wells, 11th U.S. Inf., a son, Oct. 3, 1907, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

WORKIZER.—Born at Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 3, 1907, a son, Daniel Wheeler Workizer, to Mrs. John G. Workizer, wife of Captain Workizer, 2d U.S. Inf.

### MARRIED.

BAKER—COCHRAN.—At Chester, Pa., Oct. 2, 1907, James C. Baker, brother of Lieut. Walter C. Baker, Coast Art., U.S.A., to Miss Aimee Engle Cochran.

FISHER—JACQUES.—At Bronxville, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1907, Miss Adelaide Louise Jacques to Dr. William C. Fisher, formerly U.S.A.

HAMMOND—REILLY.—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 5, 1907, Lieut. John Stevens Hammond, 3d U.S. Field Art., and Miss Hester Douglas Reilly, daughter of the late Capt. Henry J. Reilly, 5th U.S. Art.

LININGER—BOYNTON.—At New York city, Oct. 8, 1907, Lieut. Clarence Lininger, 1st U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Emily Orinda Boynton.

McFEELY—BERRY.—At Dawson, Alaska, Sept. 9, 1907, Lieut. Henry P. McFeely, 10th U.S. Inf., and Miss Kathleen Violet Berry.

OGDEN—JONES—JEAN.—At New London, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1907, by the Rev. Alfred Poole Grint, Vera de Troffmoff, daughter of the late Mahlon Ogden-Jones, and Capt. George William Jean, U.S.A., retired.

TURNBULL—HALSEY.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, 1907, Midshipman Archibald D. Turnbull, U.S.N., and Miss Deborah Grant Brewster Halsey, daughter of Capt. William F. Halsey, U.S.N.

WELLS—DIXON.—At London, England, Oct. 9, 1907, Lieut. Comdr. Chester Wells, U.S.N., and Marion Leigh Dixon.

### DIED.

BORROWE.—Died Sept. 25, 1907, in Pacific Grove, Cal., Mary Elizabeth Borrowe, aged sixty-two years and seven months, wife of William Borrowe, formerly first lieutenant, 2d U.S. Artillery.

KILLIN.—Died at West Everett, Mass., Oct. 3, 1907, Chief Boatswain John J. Killin, U.S.N., retired.

KNIGHT.—Died, Roland Young, infant son of Major and Mrs. J. T. Knight, U.S.A., and grandson of Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., at 9 o'clock p.m., Oct. 9, 1907, Washington, D.C. Funeral services 10 o'clock a.m., Oct. 11; interment private.

LEONARD.—Died at Providence, R.I., Oct. 7, 1907, Comdr. Samuel H. Leonard, Jr., U.S.N., retired.

WILLIAMS.—Died at Nantucket, Mass., Sept. 29, 1907, Harold Williams III, son of Katharine Craig and Harold Williams, Jr., and grandson of Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, U.S.A., retired.

WOLCOTT.—Died on Oct. 4, 1907, at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Elizabeth W., widow of the late Civil Engr. C. C. Wolcott, U.S.N., and mother of Mrs. Dewey, wife of Comdr. T. G. Dewey, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Snyder, wife of Lieut. C. P. Snyder, U.S.N.

### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The 71st N.Y., Colonel Bates, in its semi-annual returns for the six months ending Sept. 30, 1907, show an aggregate membership of 750 officers and men, which is a net gain of eighteen members. The strength of the regiment on March 30 last was 732 members. The figures in detail follow:

	Sept 30	March 30
F.S. and N.C.S.	32	27
H.C.	7	8
F.M.	35	30
A	58	49
B	85	85
C	50	51
D	55	58
E	73	73
F	42	43
G	68	67
H	46	40
I	62	54
K	85	89
M	42	48
	750	732

The armory drill season in the Connecticut National Guard will commence Dec. 1, 1907, and continue to and including June 30, 1909. They will consist of weekly drills, of not less than one hour and fifteen minutes each, aggregating five hours a month for all organizations in his command. The attention of commanding officers is again directed to the lack of instruction given the members of their commands in the care of their rifles. A rifle should be issued to each enlisted man, and no one else allowed to handle, or use this rifle, and ample time being given him to care for it, the man to whom it is issued must be held responsible for its proper condition at all times. "Observations and inspections made during the encampment at Niantic last July," says Adjutant General Cole, "showed, in some organizations, a lack of instruction and knowledge of guard duty and military courtesy. Comment is unnecessary. It would seem that a pride of organization would not allow such a condition to exist. The remedy is in the hands of the company commanders, and regimental commanders will cause frequent inspections to be made, by the officers of the regimental and battalion staff, and will see that the remedy is applied."

The Navy Department has received a report from Lieut. Harris Laning, who was the captain of the Navy rifle team which made such a record for itself at the National Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, winning the three matches under the control of the National Board for the Promotion of Small Arms Practice. Lieutenant Laning gives an enthusiastic account of the competition, and especially praises the members of the

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Navy team and the marksmen from the Naval Academy. In closing his report he says: "It was only through the courtesy of the officials of the State of New York that we were able to get our practice on the magnificent range at Creedmoor, and it is to Col. N. B. Thurston, captain of the New York State Rifle Team, and his well known associates that we must feel indebted for the knowledge of rifle shooting that has this year given us the finest team that ever won a national match."

Lieut. Harris Laning, U.S.N., captain of the Navy Rifle Team which won the National Team Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, this year, in an official report states that Lieut. Hilary Williams made 45 points and Midshipman Stephen Doney 42, or a total of 87 out of a possible 100, gaining 19 points over a corresponding pair of shooters from Massachusetts. King, Eisenhower, Woodward and Lewis still further sent, at the 1,000 yards range, Massachusetts' lead of 29 down to 4, and Ensign I. P. Dorch and Midshipman C. T. Osburn finally won the match, making 41 and 37 respectively. "Under the awful strain, with the eyes of nearly all of the contestants on them," Lieutenant Laning says, "to no one person and to no group can the credit for winning this great match be given. The scores of the Navy team far exceed the scores made by any team in any previous match, but no one man stood above the rest in total score. Nor did the Navy win by making a phenomenal score at any one range. It was the steady consistent shooting of every man at each range that won the match. With the exception of the Naval Academy team, the Navy team was perhaps the youngest in average in the match. It was made up of men of whom 50 per cent. were new to the camp this year and who by their persistent and conscientious effort were able in three months of training to outshoot the best of the old time teams. It is, I think, the spirit of the new Navy that makes such results possible. In making my report on the national matches, I feel that I should invite attention of the Navy Department to the remarkable showing made by the Naval Academy team and its members in the national matches. The Naval Academy team entered the national matches for the first time. The average age of the members of the team was about nineteen years. The average experience in shooting as compared with other contestants was very small."

The semi-annual returns of the 23d N.Y., for the six months ending Sept. 30, 1907, show a net loss of nineteen, the strength of the command then being 774 officers and men, against 793 in March last. Officers and men of the regiment are considering the question of purchasing at their own expense what are known as garrison breeches for wear indoors during the regular weekly drills in lieu of the service trousers now in use, which can only be worn with leggings.

The three battalions of the 13th N.Y. have each had some profitable night instruction at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., the assignments being made by Lieut. Col. John E. Williams, U.S.A., acting commandant at the post, after consultation with David E. Austin, of the 13th Regiment. Besides the men at the batteries, electrician sergeants of the regiment manned the 60-inch searchlight. The guns were not actually fired, but there was assimilated firing, and a vessel which was picked up by the searchlight and rangefinders, was made an imaginary target and was metaphorically smashed. Details from the Regulars assisted the guardsmen.

The rifle ranges for the Michigan National Guard at Detroit and Grand Rapids have reached a stage of completion which admits of their being used for target practice. Major John S. Bersey, 1st Inf., and Major Earl R. Stewart, 2d Inf., are in charge of range in Detroit and Grand Rapids respectively.

By direction of Governor Hughes, of New York, Adjutant General Henry has informed Major General Roe, commanding officer of the National Guard, that all practice and use of the state rifle range at Creedmoor, Queens county, must stop. Resumption of practice is not to take place until definite orders are received from the Governor. This action is taken in view of the presentment made by the grand jury of Queens county, which declared the rifle range a menace to the life of the people in the neighborhood. It is hoped that some arrangement may be made whereby the skilled shots may be allowed to complete their practice in the higher grades of marksmanship. There are only a few days needed to complete the course, and any danger in shooting is from the unskilled men and not from those shooting as sharpshooters, experts and distinguished experts.

Gen. McCook Butt, N.G.N.Y., who has returned to New York after an enjoyable trip to Europe, will appear before the commission appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate the National Guard and submit his ideas as to how the military code could be changed to advantage. The code committee of the National Guard Association will also appear before the commission.

Major John S. Mallory, 12th U.S. Inf., in his official report on the 2d Battery, N.Y., Brevet Major David Wilson, says: "Physical appearance excellent, men being vigorous and unusually robust. Most of the enlisted men apparently mechanics or skilled laborers, intelligent, and well suited for Artillery service. Evidently very zealous and apparently efficient. It is believed that the command would prove reliable in domestic emergencies, and that between eighty and ninety per cent. would respond to an emergency call." The bids for the new armory were opened Monday, Oct. 7, and came within the appropriation. The contract will be given out and work commenced this fall. The battery now numbers six officers and 101 enlisted men; total, 107.

Brevet Brig. Gen. J. G. Eddy, colonel of the 47th N.Y., will ask the necessary permission to introduce another bill of the coming session of the Legislature for the further extension and improvement of the armory.

In order to procure more efficient officers for the Maryland National Guard and to prevent men being awarded commissions solely on their popularity, a permanent examining board is recommended by Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., on detail with the Maryland organization. The recommendations of Captain Baird, which appears in the report of the Adjutant General of the Army, suggests an amendment to the military law of the state providing that a board composed of officers not below the rank of major shall, under carefully fixed rules and following the requirements of the War Department, examine all State Guard officers before they receive their commissions. The board should be permanent in character, he holds, changes to be made only as vacancies occur by careful selection on the part of the adjutant general of the state and the commanding general of the brigade, the two officers who are directly re-



responsible to the Governor of Maryland for the efficiency of the brigade. Captain Baird says: "Where boards are detailed from time to time, as under present law, after a new officer is selected their methods are not uniform; sometimes the examiners have had little or no experience in this duty, or perhaps just at the time their business affairs may render it impossible for them to give as much time as they should to the matter and it is hurried through. Then when the officers of a regiment examine a newly elected fellow member of the same regiment there are possibilities of prejudice either for or against the officer, and while this may very rarely actually show its effects in the examination, yet if the officer imagines that it does the result is bad. A carefully selected and permanent board before which all officers elected originally or elected for promotion must come in the future, would be a great step in advance."

Colonel Hutchison, of the 8th Penn. N.G., of Harrisburg, has secured for the use of his regiment and also for the Governor's Troop, a sub-target rifle machine. The machine was mounted in the armory a few days since and a demonstration given before a numerous gathering of military men.

A parade of the 1st Brigade of Pennsylvania, General Bowman, in Philadelphia, will be made on Oct. 26. General Bowman, in orders relative to the closing of the rifle practice season on Oct. 31, says: "An examination of the rifle practice of the several commands reveals that too many officers and men are neglecting this most important duty. The orders and regulations on this subject are imperative and must be strictly obeyed. Every soldier must report on the range for practice and qualification before the season closes. Commanding officers will therefore make a determined effort to have every man qualified under the regulations, and any one failing to report on the range for careful and earnest practice and qualification will be reported to these headquarters, and charges will be preferred against all such delinquents for trial and punishment before a summary court. If for physical or mental reasons any man is unable to qualify after earnest efforts to do so, he will be discharged for disability which incapacitates him to perform his duty, in accordance with the provisions of the military code."

The handsome trophy given for the most expert company in the 6th Infantry, of Massachusetts, was won on Sept. 30 by Company A of Wakefield, which had the honor of winning it for nineteen years out of twenty. Color Sergeant Maurice W. Parker, of the staff, again distinguished himself by capturing the first prize for the highest individual score, and Private Charles J. Sweeney, of Company H, Stoneham, made a clean score at the 500-yard range.

Mr. Henry E. Holt, chairman of the athletic committee of Squadron A, of the New York National Guard, announces that the grand military steeplechase will be run Saturday, Nov. 2, at the United Hunts Racing Association's course at Queens, L.I. The conditions are as follows: Grand military steeplechase, \$500 and cup (valued at \$200) added. (Cup and added money presented by Hon. Perry Belmont.) For four-year-olds and upward. The property of and to be ridden by officers of the Army, or active members of Squadron A, New York; Squadron C, Brooklyn; Squadron A, Baltimore; the 1st Philadelphia Troop and Cadets of the Military Academy at West Point. Horses must have been the property of owner a month previous to date of closing. Horses the property of the U.S.A. also eligible. By subscription of \$10 each; with \$500 added, of which \$125 to the second and \$75 to the third. A cup (valued at \$200) to be presented to the rider of the winner. Weights—four years old, 155 lbs.; five years old, 163 lbs.; six years old and upward, 166 lbs. Winners, if four years old, ten lbs. extra; if five years old and upward, seven lbs. extra. Ten entries or races may be declared off. About two miles and a half. Entry blanks will be forwarded upon application made either to Mr. L. A. Beebe, secretary of the United Hunts Racing Association, 571 Fifth Avenue, or to Henry E. Holt, chairman Athletic Committee, 353 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of the National Guard of New York, first class gunners of field artillery are authorized to wear the badge of first class gunners, which shall be of the same size, style and pattern as that issued by the United States Government and shall be worn as prescribed in the Uniform Regulations. These badges may be issued by battery commanders to those entitled to them, and the cost of the badges will be considered a proper charge against the military funds of light artillery organizations.

Lieut. Col. Weller E. Stover, A.Q.M.G.; Capt. William Marshall, Jr., asst. surg., 2d Lieut. Edward G. Bradford, Jr., 1st Inf., of Delaware, having tendered their resignations in order to accept appointments on the General Staff, the same are hereby announced: General Staff—Weller E. Stover to be lieutenant colonel and chief quartermaster and commissary, to fill an original vacancy. William Marshall, Jr., to be major and surgeon general, to fill an original vacancy. Edward G. Bradford, Jr., to be major and judge advocate general, to fill an original vacancy. The olive drab Service uniform, U.S. Army pattern, is adopted for the militia of Delaware, and will be issued for the enlisted men by the chief quartermasters, upon proper requisition. Each man will be required to provide himself with russet leather shoes of a suitable pattern. The collar ornaments to include the letters "Del." instead of U.S. State buttons are prescribed for all officers.

A board is appointed for the purpose of revising the military code and regulations to govern the National Guard of the State of Washington. This board will hold meetings at Olympia, Wash., during the months of January, April and July, 1908, the exact date to be selected by the president of the board. It is directed that this revised code be completed before Oct. 1, 1908. The board: Col. George B. Lamping, Major W. L. Lemon, Capt. W. M. Inglis, Capt. Fred Llewellyn, Capt. D. M. Crow, Lieut. Hart W. Palmer and Lieut. Howard A. Hanson.

Lieut. Rupert Hughes, of the 69th N.Y., and one of the best posted officers in that command, is a candidate for the captaincy of Co. D, and the company have an opportunity to secure a very excellent officer. Lieutenant Hughes is also a well known literary man.

The relative order of merit by battalion of the Wisconsin National Guard, in annual inspections with the percentages, conducted by General Charles King and 1st Lieut. John H. Lewis, 5th United States Cav., is as follows: 1. 2d Battalion, 1st Inf., 176.8; 2. 3d Battalion, 2d Inf., 175.8; 3. 2d Battalion, 2d Inf., 175.7; 4. 3d Battalion, 3d Inf., 174.1; 5. 2d Battalion, 3d Inf., 172.9; 6. 1st Battalion, 3d Inf., 170.9; 7. 1st Battalion, 2d Inf., 167.0; 8. 3d Battalion, 1st Inf., 164.7; 9. 1st Battalion, 1st Inf., 163.9; 10. 10th Separate Battalion Inf., 160.3. The Piester Trophy for the best all around company in the state has been awarded to Co. E, 2d Infantry. In making this award the efficiency of a company as shown on the range and its efficiency as shown at inspection is considered, each counting one-half.

Six firms of architects submitted plans for a new armory for the 22d N.Y., and a jury of architects selected those of Walker and Morris. The officers of the regiment, represented by Col. W. B. Hotchkiss and Lieut. Colonel Lillendahl, preferred the plans of Pilcher and Tachau, who built the fine armory of Squadron C, in Brooklyn. Colonel Hotchkiss and Lieut. Colonel Lillendahl appeared before the committee on armories of the Armory Board, consisting of President McGowan, of the Board of Aldermen, President Purdy, of the Tax Department, and Col. Edward Duffy, 69th Regt., who, after hearing the objection of the military men, threw aside the award and recommended that the plans of Pilcher and Tachau should be accepted. Major McClellan on Oct. 7 held a hearing on the matter, and then directed that the report be sent back to the committee with directions to hold further hearings on the Walker and Morris plans. The committee finally reported in favor of the latter. Military men certainly know the requirements of an armory, and their opinion should be heeded. Colonel Hotchkiss's principal objection to the armory selected by the jury was that the plans did not give sufficient space to the drill hall. It is hoped that the plans selected may be altered where possible to meet the views of the military men.



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### MASSACHUSETTS.

Brig. Gen. James G. White, commissary general of Massachusetts, who has also been acting as inspector general of small arms practice, in his annual report of the shooting of the state force says in part:

"The notable feature of the interstate match was the marvelous record made by Color Sergeant Maurice W. Parker, of the 6th Infantry, who scored the possible 100 points at skirmish fire. Massachusetts won the Hilton trophy, a cash prize of \$200, and second place in the closest contest that has ever been waged for the National Trophy. The score made by the Massachusetts team was 242 points higher than the score made by Massachusetts at Sea Girt last year, when the team won the third place and the 'Soldier of Marathon' trophy, with a cash prize of \$150. It was 196 points better than the score in the Interstate Match at Wakefield, and 167 points higher than the score of the U.S. Infantry (which won the first place) last year at Sea Girt. It is an interesting fact that the team armed with rifles manufactured at Springfield, Mass., firing ammunition manufactured at Lowell, Mass., and consisting entirely of enlisted men, came within three points of winning the national trophy, although opposed by forty-seven other teams composed largely of officers; this being particularly the case in the teams of the U.S. Service—the U.S. Infantry, U.S. Cavalry, U.S. Navy and marines."

"The regimental team match of the National Rifle Association was won at Ohio by members of the Massachusetts State team, who were also members of the 6th Infantry, with the addition of Sergeant Henry Baptist, with a score of 740 out of a possible 900 points. The 6th Regiment has thus won for the second time the regimental trophy offered by the National Rifle Association of America, and this year against a field of forty-eight other teams from nearly all the states and territories, as well as the Army, Navy and Marine Corps."

"On the return of the State team from Ohio, eight of its members received permission to go to Sea Girt to enter in the competitions of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, where again the 6th Massachusetts team outshot every other, and won the regimental championship, beating five teams of the Regular Service, and also the crack teams of New York, New Jersey and the District of Columbia."

The Governor makes the following comments on the work: "The work of the acting inspector general of small arms practice and of every man on the team is heartily commended by the commander-in-chief. The shooting of all was so good that comparisons or special mention are unnecessary, and, in a sense, improper, in that the team was essentially a team, rather than an aggregation of individual shots."

"The position of Massachusetts in the National Match at Camp Perry, leading, as it did last year, the team of every state in the country, and bettering last year's record by following this year, only one Regular Service team, is a matter of pride to the commonwealth at large, as it must be a source of great gratification to those more intimately connected with the team. It should be especially noted that the score made this year by the Massachusetts team was 167 points higher than the winning score of last year. The work of the 6th Regiment in again winning the regimental trophy of the United States cannot be too highly commended, and should be a cause for increased work by the other regiments of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia."

"The commander-in-chief takes this occasion to congratulate the team captain, Brig. Gen. James G. White, on the success of his efforts in the rifle department which he is just leaving—a success which has made Massachusetts first among all the states in rifle practice, amply proving the ability and faithfulness of General White in the performance of his duty, and the zeal and efficiency of the citizen soldiers of the commonwealth in maintaining the military reputation of Massachusetts."

### INVESTIGATING NEW YORK GUARD.

All manner of suggestions for amendments to the Military Code have been made by officers of the New York National Guard, during the past two weeks, before the commission appointed to investigate the State force, and when the matter is sifted out there will undoubtedly be much room for improvement. Among the officers who have appeared before the commission are: Gen. N. H. Henry, J. G. Story, and Frederick Phisterer; Col. D. Appleton, Major C. E. Lydecker, Major W. C. Fisk, and Capt. B. B. McAlpin, 7th Regt.; Col. David E. Austin and Major W. H. Turpin, 13th Regt.; Col. W. H. Morris and Major F. W. Ward, 9th Regt.; Col. George R. Dyer and Captains Parker and Foster, 12th Regt.

In going over the principal statements of officers it can

be said in brief that Generals Henry and Phisterer, and the officers of the 9th, 12th and 13th Regiments, believed in the appointment of officers instead of election, while the officers of the 7th favored the latter.

General Phisterer submitted a revised military code, based on the requirements of the new militia law, and also stated that under the present conditions commanding officers could not consult the Governor without asking permission of the adjutant general, not even the major general commanding, if the present regulations were obeyed.

General Henry, in reply to a question regarding reports from Army officers, which stated that the Guard lacked certain equipment, said that the statements in the report in question were false, and were probably due to the fact that some of the State officers had not reported completely on the equipment of their commands. He said that the Guard is better housed, better supported, and better equipped than any other guard, and is ready to take the field with any other organization. General Henry also favored enlistments for three years instead of five.

Colonel Appleton believed in a distinctive uniform for regiments for ceremonies, and the supplying of camp cots in camps of instruction, and most officers agree as to the latter. Colonel Appleton and his officers also favored the coast defense instruction at harbor posts, and advocated a more liberal supply of small arms ammunition.

Most of the officers, before the commission spoke in favor of allowing armories to be rented when not in use for drills, as extra money needed for rifle practice was thus obtained.

Colonel Morris made a plea that every recruit be supplied with a new uniform, in accordance with the military code. Second-hand uniforms, he stated, are frequently supplied, and, in one case, a uniform, he said, had been worn by twelve different men. Colonel Morris, like Colonel Austin and some others, believes in a system of paying enlisted men for attendance at drills.

General Story, in charge of the arsenal since 1883, was questioned about supplies and methods of advertising. He said that all the books containing the records were at the arsenal and could be seen any time.

Colonel Austen, in part, spoke of the needs of coast artillery and a system of paying enlisted men. Colonel Dyer denied that the regiment was supported by two or three wealthy men who hold commissions in the 12th, and asserted that seventy-five per cent. of the officers gave as much from their private means to aid the welfare of the 12th as did the richer officers. He said that many of the officers in the regiment contributed as much as \$500 a year. Colonel Dyer also spoke in favor of limiting the term of service of all officers.

Major Ward, of the 9th Regiment, stated that he thought the term of enlistment should be three years, providing field instruction were given each season. He also thought that the officers should have an allowance of from \$90 to \$150 from the State, as the present allowance of \$30 was not sufficient to furnish a uniform.

Capt. Robert Parker, 12th Regt., thought that pay would help to keep the men in the companies until their terms of enlistment had expired. He said that, at any rate, the men ought to receive reimbursement of their expenses in attending the meets at Creedmoor.

Major W. A. Turpin, of the 13th Regiment, stated that his command had no difficulty in procuring men for five years' service, and believed in that term. He thought it advisable to pay men for attending drills, and favored limiting the terms of officers. The commission will meet again next week.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

F. G. H.—See Army and Navy Journal of Sept. 7, 1907, page 20, for results of the National Match.

P. E. W. asks: (1) A formula for bluing the steel parts of firearms, where a rich dark blue is obtained by a chemical process without subjecting the parts to heat. (2) The name and title of the officer in charge of the Springfield Armory. Answer: (1) A recipe for bluing gun barrels by staining, given by the Scientific American, is as follows: Dissolve 4½ oz. hyposulphite of soda in 1 quart water, also 1½ oz. acetate of lead in 1 quart water. Mix the two solutions and bring to a boil in a porcelain dish or stone pot. Clean the gun barrel free from grease, oil, or varnish, warm the barrel and smear with the hot solution, using a piece of sponge tied to a stick. When color develops wash and wipe dry; finish with boiled linseed oil. Another method: Solution of potassium ferricyanide and water, 1:200; solution of ferris chloride, 1:200. Mix the two solutions and dip. (2) Col. S. E. Blant,



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S. D.—For full particulars as to the qualifications and examination of candidates for admittance to the Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., write to the Superintendent there for the printed pamphlet containing this information. Write to the Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for similar information.

P. C. S. asks: Are the enlisted men who served with the 7th Infantry in Alaska, from 1899 to 1901, entitled to the double time in computing their service for retirement (G.O. No. 76, series 1904)? Answer: Yes.

ANXIOUS ONE and J. M. S.—The Act of Sept. 30, 1890, allowed in computing for retirement, double time for services during the War of the Rebellion. By the Act of May 26, 1900, this was extended to include time of "actual service in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands." By the Act of March 2, 1903, service in China was added, and by the Act of April 23, 1904, service in Guam, Alaska and Panama, and the right to double for Porto Rico service was abolished. Hence service in Guam, Alaska and Panama since April 23, 1904, counts double time, but not service prior to that date. Service in Porto Rico, between May 26, 1900, and April 23, 1904, counts double, but only between these dates. This matter was fully explained in our issue of Sept. 7 last, page 7.

CONSTANT READER.—Write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., for the information about the missing man you desire, stating your reason for desiring the information.

OLD SOLDIER.—You can get your correct name placed on the muster rolls without getting into any trouble, provided there was no criminality attached to your enlisting under an assumed name.

I. M. F.—You surrender at a military post and apply for a deserter's release. As soon as the fact of your claim is established that you are exempt by law from arrest, by reason of having been within the limits of the United States during two years of your ten years' absence in desertion, you will be at once set at liberty and you can then apply to the Adjutant General of the Army for the deserter's release. The G.O. of the post will give you the necessary instructions.

SERGEANT, COAST ARTILLERY.—The U.S. Marine Corps is a part of the Navy, and is governed by the Navy Department.

### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 8, 1907.

In a fast game here Saturday afternoon, in which the use of the forward pass figured prominently on both sides, the midshipmen defeated the eleven of Dickinson College, of Carlisle, Pa., by 15 to 0. The visitors presented a formidable team. The players were as heavy as their opponents, and they executed the forward pass with greater success than did the midshipmen, but their chances to score were thwarted by several miserable fumbles. Each team suffered several 15-yard penalties, because in making the forward pass the ball struck the ground before being touched by a player of either team, in violation of the rules.

The Navy opened the game, when Northcroft kicked off to Bush. The latter was downed quickly. Dickinson at once employed the forward pass and gained 33 yards on two attempts, losing the ball by a fumble on the third. The midshipmen here played straight football, and after gaining a couple of downs Dickinson held and forced a kick. The midshipmen recovered the leather in midfield and began a straight march for goal. Richardson, at fullback, made the most substantial gains, with Burg and Spencer helping out, and Spencer was finally shoved across the goal line for the first touchdown. Northcroft failed at goal. Just after the next kick-off Spencer returned a kick. Dickinson misjudged signals, missed the ball and Dague, the midshipmen's lightning end, grabbed it ten yards in front of Dickinson's goal, ran across for the second touchdown, and Northcroft kicked goal, making the score, Navy 11, Dickinson 0. The second period was marked by much kicking, and Douglas, of the Navy, with the advantage of wind, got off longer ones. Lange dropped back from the 20-yard mark and kicked a drop goal from field.

After the game the players of both teams were driven to the Colonial theater, where they attended the matinee production of the comic opera, "Spring Chicken," as guests of Richard Carle, the star of the company.

The Navy line-up: Demott, Brownson, left end; Northcroft, Robertson, left tackle; Stewart, Duntan, left guard; Slinguff, Brandt, center; Wright, Anderson, right guard; Magruder, Stoer, right tackle; Dague, Reifander, right end; Lange, Hibbard, quarterback; Burg, Jones, left halfback;

Douglas, captain; R. Spencer, Clay, right halfback; Richardson, Hambach, fullback. Touchdowns, Spencer and Dague. Goal from touchdowns kicked, Northcroft 1. Goal from touchdowns missed, Northcroft 1. Goal from the field, Lange. Referee, Dr. H. F. Smith, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire, Mr. Ridgely P. Melvin, St. John's College, Annapolis. Chief linesman, Lieut. Frank D. Karna, of the Navy, and Mr. Lewis M. Bacon, of Dickinson. Linesmen, Midshipman Shafroth and Mr. Long, of Dickinson. Time of halves 15 minutes each.

Mr. James G. Glynn, former secretary of the Naval Academy, died Friday at his home in Virginia. The deceased is survived by a widow, Mrs. Mary P. Glynn, and four children, all grown. He had been in failing health for some months, and for this reason recently resigned the secretaryship of the Naval Academy, in which position he was succeeded by Mr. Peter H. Magruder, of this city. Mr. Glynn was sixty-eight years old. The funeral took place from his late home at Blome, Frederick county, Va., near Winchester.

Lieut. Comdr. U. T. Holmes has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance, and Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws, who has reported for duty, will take his place in the department of naval construction and marine engineering. Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack assumed command of ships at the Naval Academy Saturday. He will command the trainingships Hartford and Severn, and succeeds Capt. Ten Eyck DeW. Veeder, who left on Saturday. Midshipman Isaac N. McCrary, of the third class, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the Navy Department.

Ensign Owen Hill, U.S.N., ordered home on waiting orders, is here with his family at the residence of Mr. Robert Somers, Prince George street.

A very simple but pleasing ceremony took place Saturday at 2:30 o'clock at the boathouse, the presentation of a knockabout boat, to be known as the Joseph E. McDonald, given to the Academy by Miss McDonald, sister of the late Naval constructor for whom the boat is named. The presentation was made by Lieut. Comdr. Stanford E. Moses, U.S.N., a classmate of the late Constructor McDonald. Lieut. Commander Moses came here especially for the occasion. The boat was accepted in behalf of the Academy by Comdr. William S. Benson, Commandant of Midshipmen. Chaplain Clark, of the Naval Academy, offered a prayer and the brief ceremony ended. When a midshipman, Joseph E. McDonald was a four-striper, at that time the highest ranking cadet officer. There is now a five-striper. The four-striper had the use of a horse and buggy in those days, and it was the intention of Miss McDonald to present the knockabout for the use of the five-striper of to-day's era at the Naval Academy. This, however, seems to have been considered impracticable, and the gift is accepted for the use of the midshipmen. In addition to the knockabout, the Academy is now in possession of two other vessels—slow yachts—which were made presents to the institution. These are the Robert Centre and the Argo, the latter presented by Thomas Fitzgerald, of Baltimore. The officials of the Academy appreciate gifts of this sort.

Everybody who met the midshipmen on the streets in town Saturday noticed that they wore the fatigue uniform. One is accustomed to seeing the midshipmen in town in full dress, tight-fitting jackets that look uncomfortable, and straight-leg trousers. It appears that a new order has been issued by Superintendent Badger permitting midshipmen to appear in town in fatigue, or "undress" uniform, but they are to wear their full dress when they appear at officer's quarters. The midshipmen are congratulating themselves on the new order.

Rear Admiral Perry Garst, lately retired, was in Annapolis Saturday, and expects to take up his residence here with his family.

### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1907.

The opening football game of the season was the event of the week, and the cadets defeated their opponents, the Franklin and Marshall eleven, by the heavy score of 23-0 in a very one-sided game. The weather was perfect, and the spectators filled the stand to blockness. The cadet rooters, as usual, formed in solid phalanx on the east.

The first half lasted fifteen, the second ten minutes. During the former the Army scored four touchdowns after runs averaging 65 yards each. These were secured by Greble, Mountford and Ayres. Mountford was considered the star of the game. Gains were repeatedly made with the quarterback run. The on-side kick and forward pass were also tried, but with little success. The Army ends showed great speed in getting down the field, and the visitors rarely ran back a punt. The visitors made three unsuccessful tries at a drop from the 25-yard line. Mr. Whiting, of Pennsylvania, was referee; Mr. A. M. Langford, of Trinity, umpire. The field judge was Mr. Denniston, of Pennsylvania.

The West Point line-up: Ayres, left end; Dixon, left tackle; Erwin, left guard; Philom, center; Moss, right guard; Benson, right tackle; Beavers, right end; Mountford, quarterback; Johnson, R. D., right halfback; Greble, left halfback; Hanlon, fullback.

Gen. and Mrs. Alfred Mordecai, who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Summerville for several weeks, returned to Washington this week. Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., have been recent guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank O. Whitlock. Lieut. John Carter Montgomery, 7th Cav., and Mrs. Montgomery nee Lee, and Lieut. Roger D. Black, C.E., and Mrs. Black; Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Emerson, of Concord, N.H.; Mrs. W. H. Forbes, of Milton, Mass.; Dr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Smith, of New York city, have been a few among the number of guests recently registered at the hotel.

The Bridge Club met last Monday at Mrs. Herron's. Previous meetings had been held at Mrs. Gordon's and at Mrs. Fieberger's. The Reading Club held a business meeting at the home of the president, Mrs. Howze, on Oct. 3. Regular meetings will commence in November.

Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Davis spent a few days at the post last week, en route to Fort Baker, Cal. They were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Dudley and of Capt. and Mrs. Stewart during their stay.

A large album, 12x18 inches, containing 175 views of West Point and of cadet drills, etc., has been most handsomely prepared for presentation to the Royal Prussian Military Academy. The photographs were taken by Mr. W. H. Stickbridge, the artist connected with the drawing department, and the mounting and binding by Mr. Henry Charnowitz, the Academy binder. The book is enclosed in a neat cloth-covered box, also made by the binder.

Capt. Sam F. Bottoms, Coast Art., who served a tour of duty here, and was in charge of the post exchange, has gone to join his proper station. Capt. Thomas Franklin has assumed charge of the post exchange, which he will look after in addition to his other official duties.

### NEWPORT NOTES.

Newport, R.I., Oct. 8, 1907.

Rear Admiral John P. Merrell, U.S.N., has returned from Washington, where he attended the recent session of the Naval General Board.

The seamen gunners who were graduated from the torpedo station last week have been transferred to the Washington Navy Yard to complete their course. Some of the graduates have been sent to the U.S.S. Hancock, New York, for distribution to the vessels of the fleet.

Capt. Willis C. Metcalf, U.S.A., commanding officer at Fort Adams, who is in charge of the construction work in Narragansett defense district, has awarded Messrs. Darling & Slade the contract for the building of the granolithic sidewalks about the post exchange building at Fort Adams. Comdr. Cameron McE. Winslow, U.S.N., assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has removed his family to Washington for the winter months. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, U.S.A., is visiting his sister-in-law, Miss Powell, at Newport.

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Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Cooper has resigned his command of the Newport Artillery Company. Colonel Cooper drilled the Artillery company in battalion drill Oct. 1 at the armory for the last time.

Mine stations are being constructed in Narragansett Bay to protect the approaches of the harbor. The mine field in the inner harbor will be discontinued, and will be replaced by a series of mine beds in the approaches of the harbor, as well as in the channel, which will be operated from mining stations in the passages. Lieut. Col. J. H. Willard, O.E., U.S.A., is preparing specifications for the improvement of the channel and anchorage of Newport.

A dance was given at Fort Adams the evening of Oct. 8. Many of the officers and their families at the Training Station and Torpedo Station enjoyed a very pleasant evening as the guests of the Fort Adams officers.

Dr. W. H. Hollingsworth, of Philadelphia, Pa., popularly known as "the friend of the enlisted men," called upon Rear Admiral J. P. Merrell, U.S.N., at the War College last week. Dr. Hollingsworth is the chairman of the Nicholas-Biddle section of the Navy League, in which he is deeply interested. Miss Newbold and Miss Hinkle accompanied Dr. Hollingsworth. Lieut. and Mrs. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., entertained a few friends at their home at the Torpedo Station, Oct. 2. Dancing was enjoyed during the evening. Naval Constr. H. G. Gilmour, U.S.N., stationed at the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. O. Dillingham, U.S.N., at their home at the Training Station last week.

An entertainment was given at the auditorium at the training station, Oct. 4, under the auspices of the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., which was attended by about 900 apprentice seamen. Illustrated songs, stories and recitations were the principal features of the entertainment. Mr. E. O. Andrews, of the Brooklyn association, was the chief entertainer.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Wiley, U.S.N., has returned to the Training Station after having enjoyed a short leave. Capt. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Training Service, has returned to Newport after an absence of three weeks on a tour of inspection at San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Louis Brugiere, whose mother's residence, "Castlewood," is very near Coddington Cove, has complained to the naval authorities at Newport in regard to damage done to his mother's house as a result of the concussion of mines exploded during the recent practice in that vicinity. He states that cracks opened in the walls of the building, were repaired at considerable expense, but as a result of subsequent explosions have reopened.

The War College conference has closed, and the officers who have been in attendance have nearly all received orders detailing them to other duties: Comdr. A. W. Grant and Lieut. A. W. Johnson will go to the Naval Academy, and Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Jewell to the U.S.S. Louisiana.

Admiral Sir Albert Hastings Markham, K.C.B., Royal navy, and Lady Markham are making a brief visit at Newport.

### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 7, 1907.

A special car was placed at the disposal of the officers of the garrison on last Tuesday evening to transport them to and from the Veiled Prophets' ball in St. Louis. All the officers wore full dress uniform. Among those from the garrison who attended the ball were: Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell, Capt. William L. Luhn, Capt. G. Souland Turner, Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Powell, Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Musgrave, Miss Laubach and Lieutenants Brewer, Anderson and McConnell. Colonel Evans, Major Bradley, Captain Bell and Captain Luhn were among those present at the banquet given to President Roosevelt at the Jefferson Hotel on Tuesday in St. Louis.

Mrs. Laubach and Miss Laubach, mother and sister of Capt. Howard L. Laubach, who have been spending the summer in the post with Capt. and Mrs. Laubach, left Sunday for their home in Chicago.

An unusually delightful hop was given last Friday evening in the administration building, the depot band furnishing excellent music for the occasion. Those present were: Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory, Major and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, Miss Walke, Mrs. Laubach, Miss Laubach, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Powell, Capt. William L. Luhn, Capt. G. Souland Turner, Capt. John T. Geary and Lieutenants McConnell and Anderson from the post, and Mr. and Mrs. Poulin, Mr. and Mrs. Petrie, the Misses Petrie, Miss Brown, Mr. Petrie, Miss Nichol and a number of others from St. Louis.

Mr. Cotchett, of North Carolina, brother of Mrs. George B. Rodney, arrived here last week. Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson entertained very delightfully at dinner last Friday evening, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory and Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney. Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell entertained at supper after the hop on Friday evening very delightfully. Their guests were: Captain Luhn, Lieut.





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and Mrs. Powell, Miss Laubach and Mr. and Mrs. Poulin, of St. Louis. Miss Nichol, of St. Louis, was the guest of Mrs. John T. Geary last week.

There was a meeting of the gun club on Saturday afternoon, those present being Capt. John T. Geary, Capt. G. Souldard Turner, Capt. Junius C. Gregory, Lieut. Davis C. Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Steinwender, Miss Nichol and others from St. Louis. Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans entertained at supper after the hop on Friday evening in honor of his guests, Mr. and Mrs. Petrie, the Misses Petrie, and Miss Brown, of St. Louis.

One of the last baseball games of the season was played on the post diamond Sunday afternoon between the 19th Company and a team from St. Louis.

Lieut. William A. Powell, Med. Dept., expects to leave this week for Washington, D.C., where he will take his examination for promotion. A large number of people were out from St. Louis on Wednesday afternoon to see President Roosevelt as he went down the river to Memphis on the steamboat Mississippi. As the President passed the post a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, the companies being lined up on the river bank and presenting arms, while the crowd loudly cheered.

Capt. Clarence G. Bunker, C.A.C., and his bride, are expected in the post this week. Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Laubach entertained very delightfully at dinner on Saturday evening, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell, Major Alfred E. Bradley, Mrs. Laubach, Miss Laubach and Capt. Will L. Pyles.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 2, 1907.

Mrs. George B. Davis gave a large reception for Mrs. Greeley on a recent Saturday afternoon, receiving her many friends from Portland as well as those in the post. Mrs. Greeley was gowned in white lace over lavender, and Mrs. Davis in white embroidered muslin. Those assisting Mrs. Davis were Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Huhm, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Tooley, Miss Rose Greeley and Miss Kirtland. A delightful luncheon for twelve ladies was given by Mrs. Greeley for Mrs. Burnham and Mrs. Sage. Mrs. Greeley also entertained at luncheon the week before in honor of Mrs. Shields, who is the bride of the post.

A number of the ladies of the 14th have left the post to visit their parents before leaving for the islands in January. Mrs. Regan is in Washington and Mrs. Herbst in Plattsburg. Col. S. R. Jones, having returned from an inspecting trip in Alaska, has left for a two months' leave in the East.

#### FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Oct. 8, 1907.

On Thursday evening a merry crowd, consisting of Capt. and Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Sturgis, Miss Abbott, Misses Sturgis, Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Captain Abbott, Dr. Cass, Lieutenants Peterson and Wilford, visited the Rose theater in Port Townsend.

On Friday evening the officers and ladies of this garrison gave a most enjoyable hop in the barracks of the 108th Company. Dancing was indulged in until eleven by Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Sturgis, Misses Sturgis, Miss Abbott, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Dr. Cass, Lieutenants Bent, Peterson, Geere, Wilford, Mr. Welsh and Mr. Hill.

Capt. H. W. Newton met with a painful accident on Tuesday. While directing the men in mounting the 8-inch guns, one of the counter-weights rolled on his left foot mashing it severely. It was fortunate that no bones were broken, but the severe contusion will keep him confined to his bed for several weeks.

Major Chittenden, accompanied by a party of ladies, visited the post on Monday.

The Thomas, which makes the runs between the posts in this district, left for Seattle Tuesday, where it will go into dry dock for repairs and to be painted war color. The absence of the Thomas occasions great inconvenience to the posts that are dependent on it for their pleasure and supplies. Lieutenant Burt is now in Seattle trying to make arrangements for a commercial boat to make the trips while the Thomas is under repairs.

A dance was given in the 108th Company on Saturday by a number of friends of Sergeant Livingston on his birthday.

Mrs. Baxter, of Seattle, is the guest of Mrs. Preston, and in her honor Mrs. Preston entertained with an informal tea on Wednesday. Mrs. Stimpson, wife of Dr. Stimpson, of the Marine Hospital Corps, received her friends on Wednesday to meet Mrs. Ide, of Seattle, but formerly of Port Townsend.

#### NOTES FROM CUBA.

Camp Columbia, Cuba, Oct. 4, 1907.

At the polo game played between the Reds and Blues, Saturday, Sept. 28, a large crowd witnessed the Reds defeat the Blues by a score of 4½ to 3. The Cuban artillery band, consisting of over fifty pieces, furnished music. The Reds are now champions, and while the Blues seem to be grandstand favorites, the Reds play by far the cleverest game. Lieutenant Hammond, who is one of the best players in Cuba, was missed, owing to his absence on leave in the States. There will be a game every week. Reds—Captain Silva, Lieutenant Schwyer, Cuban army; Lieutenant Swift, Major Treat. Blues—Captains Gately, Williams, Gibbs and Bartlett. Commenting on the game the Havana Post says: "Major Treat was the favorite of the spectators and did not disappoint his admirers, but took the ball whenever he felt like it and put it just where he desired. Captain Gately has improved so

much that he now carries a handicap of two and from the manner in which he rode and played Saturday it looks as if that handicap should go up another peg. A new aspirant for polo honors in the game was Brown, of the Infantry. He will make a strong addition to the team. Bartlett was hit on the arm by a mallet early in the game and had to retire. This gave Brown his opportunity and he 'made good.' Williams has improved his mounts and does not spare them. He has the happy faculty of anticipating the movement of the ball. Swift and Gibbs played their usual sure and brilliant game."

In a featureless game of baseball played last Saturday, Sept. 28, between the Marines and the Outlaws, the Marines won by a score of 14 to 5. Baseball is just beginning to assume its natural proportions once more, and it is expected that Camp Columbia will see some games during the coming season far better than any last season. New players are developing, and although many of last season's best men are discharged, the discoveries among recruits will prove first-class material.

The officers of the various organizations here have been mapping routes for several days, for the use of hikes which are scheduled for this month. The Artillery will probably start on a seven days' road march about Oct. 8. All the troops here will engage in hikes during October and November.

It is intended that Camp Columbia troops shall live as comfortably and pleasantly as possible. All the organizations have libraries, and many of them musical instruments. One troop of Cavalry has a piano, and several have billiard tables. It is understood that the iron bedsteads will be shipped to Cuba for use here, but this is too sweet a dream to be true. Chaplains Rice and Waring have plenty of entertainments every month for the benefit of the men at the post pavilion. Captain Vidmer, of the Cavalry, will give a lecture on Santiago during the latter part of the month. The Cuban artillery band may be secured for a concert later.

In an exciting game of baseball at Marianno, between Camp Columbia and Cubans, the latter won by a score of 6 to 2, Sunday, Sept. 29. The Cubans have a first class team, and play fast ball. The soldiers were not in good condition.

Capt. W. H. Wallace, U.S.M.C., who was recently in the States for medical treatment, is now in the base hospital here.

Prof. Max Muller, of the 27th Infantry band, will leave Cuba Oct. 22 to be discharged, and an elaborate entertainment will be given at the post pavilion as an appreciation of his excellent services. The entertainment will consist of a minstrel show and a concert, and will be held Oct. 17.

Under the direction of Chaplains Rice and Waring a minstrel troupe is being organized, to consist of fifteen members, partly soldiers and partly civilians, all splendid talent. A tour of the American camps throughout the island will be made, after several shows have been presented in Camp Columbia.

#### CAMP CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

Camp Capt. John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 8, 1907.

On the 20th of September Mr. Drum, president of the New York Commission to the Exposition, gave a very elaborate dinner in the New York building. Among those present were: Major Benham, Captains Hines, Hammond, Seay, Devore and Drum, Lieutenants Quackenbush, MacMillan, Claggett and Lang, of the 23d Infantry; Captains Symmonds and Morgan, Lieutenants Dallam and Campbell, 12th Cav. On Sept. 21 a review of all the troops of the camp was held in honor of Governor Folk of Missouri.

Lieut. W. W. McCammon left on the 24th for the target range at Annapolis, where he will act as quartermaster and commissary for the 23d Infantry while it is there for target practice.

A severe windstorm struck camp on Sept. 23 and blew down quite a number of tent flies.

The 3d Battalion, 23d Inf., returned from the target range near Williamsburg on the 19th. They were unable to complete their firing on account of stray bullets disturbing the fishermen over the oyster beds.

Mrs. Brown, hostess of the Massachusetts building, gave a dinner in the Massachusetts building in honor of her sister, Miss Richardson, of Boston. Those attending from camp were Captains Devore and Drum and Lieutenant Claggett.

The 23d Infantry and the 2d Squadron, 12th Cav., left camp in three sections on Sept. 27 for Canton, Ohio, where they were on duty during the unveiling of the statue of President McKinley.

On Sept. 26 the first of a series of polo games between the officers of the 23d Infantry and the members of the "101" Ranch took place. It resulted in a victory for the cowboys, with a score of 3 to 0. Those on the Infantry team were: No. 1, Lieutenant Thuis; No. 2, Lieutenant Copp; No. 3, Lieutenant MacMillan; No. 4, Lieutenant Lang.

The 1st and 2d Battalions, 23d Infantry, and 2d Squadron, 12th Cav., returned from Canton, O., on the 2d, after a long, dirty ride. The 3d Battalion, 23d Inf., went from Canton direct to the Naval Academy Range at Annapolis, where they will finish the target practice started at Williamsburg.

Lieut. W. C. Miller returned Sept. 28 from a fifteen-day leave. Lieut. Walter Krueger, 23d Inf., joined the regiment on Oct. 1 from Fort Leavenworth, where he attended the Infantry and Cavalry School and the Staff College. Lieut. Fay W. Brabson rejoined from a month's leave on the 3rd. Col. Philip Reade and Capt. D. B. Devore went with the 3d Battalion to Annapolis from Canton. They are expected in camp in a few days. Capt. Hugh A. Drum left the regiment at Canton for a twenty-day leave. Capt. Samuel Seay, jr., was left back in command of the camp while the regiment was at Canton. Lieut. Col. E. F. Glenn, 23d Inf., joined the regiment on the 3d from Columbus Barracks.

The second polo game between the officers of the 23d Infantry and the "101" Ranch took place on Lee's Parade on the 4th. The cowboys again won the score, being 3 1-2 to 0. The officers' team was somewhat changed, Lieutenant Claggett playing No. 1, Lieutenant Copp No. 2, Lieutenant Lang No. 3, and Lieutenant MacMillan No. 4. A team to be picked of the officers' team and the cowboys' team expects to play Squadron A of New York next Wednesday. The third polo game, which was to have taken place on the 7th, did not occur. The game with Squadron A of New York may have to be called off.

The 2d Battalion, 23d Inf., expects to leave for the target range at Annapolis on Friday, Oct. 11. The 3d Battalion, when relieved by the 2d, will return to Camp Capt. John Smith. Capt. T. F. Schley will be in command of the 2d Battalion. Upon the completion of target practice by this battalion, it will be relieved by the 1st Battalion, and will return to camp.

In the game of baseball last Saturday between the Infantry and Cavalry teams, the latter won, with a score of 3 to 2. Lieut. J. W. Lang, recently of the Military Academy team, was in the box for the Infantry.

The "101" Ranch, which leaves for Richmond on the 12th, will be greatly missed by the officers of this camp. The officers have been shown every courtesy by the "101" Ranch, having received season passes for themselves and families.

#### CAMP COLUMBIA.

Camp Columbia, Cuba, Sept. 30, 1907.

The polo game under the patronage of General Barry, and the able management of Major Treat and Dr. Griffin, has become the social event of the week here. At each game the attendance has grown until now there is not an available yard of space left, and the grand stand is overcrowded. The 27th Infantry band, due to the kindness of Colonel Pitcher, plays during the intervals of the game, and so great is the attraction that society has forsaken the bathing bench on these evenings.

Sunday morning there was a staff ride, headed by General Barry. The distance was nineteen miles, the morning still and sultry. Many of the riders were soft and stout; water

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along the way was scarce, and rests were not any too frequent, but still the ride went on to the bitter end, at the walk, trot and gallop. It is said that khaki does not absorb the perspiration; it has its limitations, of course, on a staff ride.

A toboggan slide, or chute, for the education of horses has been built near the parade, and will go into operation tomorrow. Major Treat is the father of the scheme.

The marines gave a smoker to their friends last week, at which that classic, "There's a red light on the track for Bos'n Brown," was rendered by the post sextet. There were forty-two guests present.

This camp looks more like a post in the U.S. than a camp. Parade cut roads in perfect order; buildings all painted or white-washed, sanitary condition and police perfect; inspection and discipline close and rigid.

#### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

##### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Major Gen. John F. Weston ordered to command. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. Col. William A. Mann, 6th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William S. Edgerly, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis, U.S.A., in temporary command.

Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.

Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb.

Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

#### ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.: A and B, Ft. Mason, Cal.; C and D, Manila, P.I.; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.: A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Benicia Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

#### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Troops A, B, C, K, L and M from Ft. Clark, and Troops E, F and G from Ft. Sam Houston will sail for Manila Dec. 5, 1907; Troops D and H from Ft. Clark and Troop I from Ft. Sam Houston will sail from San Francisco for Manila March 5, 1908.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15, 1908. Hqrs. and eight troops will take station at Ft. Clark, Tex., and four troops at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

4th Cav.—Troops F and G, Fort Snelling, Minn. Balance of regiment ordered to sail from Manila Oct. 15, 1907, and take station in United States as follows: Headquarters, band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, to Ft. Meade, and Troops E and H to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Hqrs. and all troops except D and F, Manila, P.I.; Troops D and F at Ft. Meade, S.D., will sail for Manila from San Francisco Dec. 5, 1907.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; M, Fort Robinson, Neb.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; M, Fort Robinson, Neb.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla,



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Wash.; E. G. and H. Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I and M, Yosemite National Park, Cal. Troop F Sequoia National Park, Cal.  
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio S.F., Cal.  
2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.  
4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Battery A, Vancouver, Wash.  
5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, E, F, Manila, P.I.  
6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. \*On detached service in Cuba.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station. 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
1st. Ft. Levett, Me. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.  
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.  
8th. Ft. Preble, Me. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 57th. \*Manila, P.I.  
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 60th. \*Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 69th. Ft. McRae, Va.  
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 72d. \*Ft. Screven, Ga.  
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
33d. \*Ft. Columbia, Wash. 78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
34th. \*Ft. Stevens, Ore. 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 80th. Key West Bks., Fla.  
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.  
39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
91st. Jackson Bks., La. 127th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.  
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 129th. \*Ft. Adams, R.I.  
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
95th. \*Ft. Hancock, N.J. 131st. \*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 132d. \*Ft. Trumbull, Conn.  
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 133d. \*Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.  
99th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 135th. \*Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 136th. \*Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 137th. \*Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. 138th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
103d. Ft. Howard, Md. 139th. \*Ft. DuPont, Del.  
104th. Ft. Washington, Md. 140th. \*Ft. Howard, Md.  
105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 142d. \*Ft. McHenry, Md.  
107th. Ft. Preble, Me. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.  
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 144th. \*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 146th. \*Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 147th. \*Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 149th. \*Ft. Casey, Wash.  
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 150th. \*Ft. Worden, Wash.  
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 151st. Ft. Revere, Mass.  
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 153d. \*Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 154th. \*Ft. McKinley, Me.  
119th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 155th. \*Ft. Williams, Me.  
120th. \*Ft. Strong, Mass. 156th. \*Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
121st. Key West Bks., Fla. 157th. \*Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
122d. Key West, Fla. 158th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 159th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 160th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 161st. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
\*Torpedo companies.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for Vancouver Bks., Wash., for station May 15, 1908.  
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco March 15, 1908. Hqrs. and one battalion will take station at Ft. Wayne, Mich.; one battalion at Ft. Brady, and one at Ft. Thomas, Ky.  
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.  
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila March 5, 1908.  
5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila April 5, 1908.  
8th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco April 15, 1908. Hqrs. one battalion and three companies will take station at Ft. McDowell, Cal.; one battalion and one company at Presidio of Monterey. The regiment will be temporarily quartered at the Presidio of San Francisco until July 1, 1908.  
9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H and K, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; B and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.  
11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
13th Inf.—Sailed from Manila Sept. 15, 1907, for San Francisco, and will take station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
14th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; E, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila Jan. 5, 1908.  
15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Nov. 14, 1907, and take station at Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D to Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Sailed for Manila Oct. 5, 1907.  
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band, and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Reno, Okla.  
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.I.  
21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E, G and H, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

## ECZEMA ELEVEN YEARS

Hands Cracked and Bleeding—Three Doctors and Many Remedies Fail.

## SOON CURED BY CUTICURA

"I had eczema on my hands for about eleven years. The hands cracked open in many places and bled. One of my fingers was so bad that the nail came off. I had often heard of cures by the Cuticura Remedies, but had no confidence in them as I had tried so many remedies, and they all had failed to cure me. I had seen three doctors, but got no relief. Finally we got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment, and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent Pills. Of course I kept Cuticura Soap all the time for my hands, but the one cake of Cuticura Soap and half a box of Cuticura Ointment cured them. It is surely a blessing for me to have my hands well; and recommend them to all suffering with eczema. Mrs. Eliza A. Wiley, R.F. D. No. 2, Liscumb, Iowa, Oct. 18, 1906."

22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will depart for Alaska July 1, 1908, for station as follows: Hqrs., band and two companies to Ft. W. H. Seward, and two companies each to Ft. Liscum, Egbert, Gibbon, St. Michael and Davis.

23d Inf.—Address Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila Feb. 5, 1908.

24th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco Feb. 15, 1908, and the headquarters and two battalions will take station at Madison Bks., N.Y., and one battalion at Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

25th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

26th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

30th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.

Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, C.A., commanding. On instruction work at Fort Rodman, Mass., until Oct. 1, 1907.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A., commanding. 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Green, C.A., attached. On instruction work at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., until Sept. 23.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, C.A., commanding. 1st Lieut. A. G. Gillespie, C.A., attached. Fort Washington, Md.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. George T. Patterson, C.A., commanding. 1st Lieut. L. B. Magruder, C.A., attached. On instruction work at Fort Monroe, Va.

## BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

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A fine old, mellow whiskey, the kind that can be produced only in the old Kentucky State. It's the Best.

4 full quarts - - - - \$3.20  
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## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

M. Clemenceau, Prime Minister of France, delivered an address at the dedication of the monument to René Goblet, the noted statesman, at Amiens, Oct. 6, in which he uttered a solemn protest against the seditious propaganda which is trying to stifle the military spirit among the French people. He said in part: "We would have you intellectual not only as young men, but as soldiers, for it is folly to oppose, as exclusive of each other, two aspects of humanity which enable man to achieve. A soldier means a man of discipline and abnegation, capable of the sacrifice necessary to put at the service of a just cause the power he has created by his share of devotion. By virtue of this sacrifice the most obscure can accomplish an act which to-morrow puts him in the rank of men most glorious. Is it not a supreme achievement of the man of power to give his life for an idea? The stupid Frenchman who aids the foreigner against France on the stupid pretext of serving human progress injures human progress, of which the French mind can only live as spokesman in complete independence."

A new airship for the British army, which has been named Nulli Secundus, made a most successful trial flight on Oct. 5. This dirigible balloon which has had several trials at Aldershot sailed from Farnborough, thirty-five miles, to London, and maneuvered over the city. The balloon sailed over the Strand, making a complete circle, to the great satisfaction of many thousands of watchers. The voyage occupied over three hours. The only defect noticeable was that she apparently kept a steady course with difficulty when going against the wind. The airship made twenty miles an hour, with a steady ten-mile breeze, and could have remained in the air six hours longer. The balloon is sausage shaped, about 100 feet long by 30 feet in diameter, and has a lifting capacity of about one ton, which, after deducting the weight of the car, engines and other apparatus, permits carrying a crew of three men of average weight. The car, shaped like a boat, is constructed of aluminum and canvas. The engines are so built that the exhaust vapor is turned into gas, which is carried to the balloon above by means of a tube. The capacity of the balloon is 75,000 cubic feet. The petrol for the motors is carried in two torpedo-like cylinders above the car. The Nulli Secundus was built in secret and is understood to have features which will put Great Britain well ahead of all the other powers in dirigible balloons, the British invention being said to be able to deliver gun fire.

Mr. Simon Lake, the inventor of the submarine boat which bears his name, is reported by the Steamship, a periodical published in Berlin, as having invented a method of raising sunken vessels from which great things are expected. According to the description given, Mr. Lake's invention consists in displacing the water in the interior of a sunken vessel by pumping buoyant material, either solid or capable of being solidified, into the interior until sufficient water is expelled to overcome the deadweight of the vessel, fittings and cargo when submerged. The buoyant material is cork, in the form of blocks of a size that can be rapidly handled in a centrifugal pump, the cork being first boiled in paraffin to

make it more impervious to water. In cases where the decks of the vessel are weak and liable to lift, a suitable liquid buoyant compound is used, which can be readily pumped and which solidifies in water.

The race for the Grand Prix of the Aero Club de France, so far as can at present be judged, has been won by A. de Lobel with the balloon Le Nord. He descended in the North Sea forty kilometers beyond Ostend at half-past eight o'clock, Oct. 1. After floating about for an hour and ten minutes, he and his companion, M. Arthur Lepers, were picked up by the German steamship Patani and conveyed to Dover. The balloon with all its fittings could not be saved at the time, but later in the day it was picked up off the English coast by a French fishing boat.

Of late the monopoly which the Krupps so long possessed in the equipment of the German military and naval forces has been challenged by the firms of Thyssen and Ehrhardt, who succeeded in having their claims brought forward in the Reichstag in the course of the discussion of the 1903 budget. Since then government contracts have been assigned on a basis of the recognition of non-Krupp interests.

Captain von Hagen, of the German army, who accompanied the British column commanded by Colonel Elliott in the pursuit and killing of Morenga, the Hottentot chief, has reported to the general staff at Berlin, highly praising the endurance of the British troopers, who marched thirty-five hours without water for men or horses in burning heat and over a sandy desert, covering eighty miles in twenty-four hours.

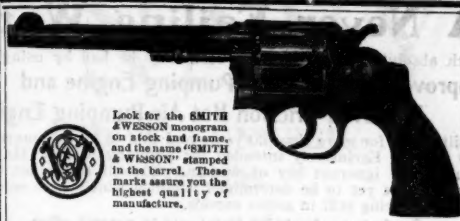
Goesta Kyhlberger, the Swedish banker, who with William Olsson, a wealthy yachtsman, is to challenge for a series of races for the America's Cup through the Royal Swedish Yacht Club, of which King Oscar is honorary admiral, in an interview explained that the challenge must be regarded as a national Swedish subscription enterprise. The promoters would first solicit eight subscribers of 25,000 crowns (about \$5,000) each and then lists would be opened for small subscriptions from one crown (about twenty cents) up. After these subscriptions have been received the promoters will guarantee the rest of the capital required. The yacht will be ready in the spring or summer of 1908. It is intended that she shall be practised in sailing on the Baltic during the remainder of the summer of that year, and she will be sailed all the summer of 1909 in American waters, so that her handlers may become familiar with tides and currents. She will be built exclusively of Swedish material and will be sailed exclusively by Swedes. The Swedish cup challenger is to be commanded during the cup races by John Carlsson, one of the ablest Swedish yachtsmen and a winner of many races in European waters.

It is suggested that experience with the wreck of the battleship Montague on Lundy Island, British Channel, will lead the British Admiralty to establish a salvage corps. The Montague, built only four years ago, cost \$5,000,000, and was sold for a few thousand dollars, after something like half a million dollars had been spent in a vain attempt to save the vessel.

A military expert, writing for the France Militaire, says many encouraging things concerning the French troops at the grand maneuvers. The critic says that French staff officers have now acquired a perfect acquaintance with this business. They have been well prepared at the Superior School of War, and have been keen in the desire to perfect themselves. They have executed their duties with intelligence, goodwill, and a knowledge of essentials. Enormous progress has been made, and the writer of the France Militaire feels justified in saying that the French army staff is not inferior to the German staff in this important matter of the preparation of orders.

An article in the Militarische Welt gives, with regard to composition of the German torpedo boat flotilla, certain details which tend to rectify the incorrect information which has appeared in the daily press. The first five boats which form part of the G 137 type series and built in the Germania yards, have been received by the naval administration. They behaved very well in their trials, and maintained an average speed of from 27½ to 27¾ knots for three hours, instead of the 27 knots bar-

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gained for. Their maximum rate of speed was 28½ knots. The other torpedoboats of the same series, however, are of a far more powerful type. Their displacement will be from 444 to 570 tons, their speed 27 to 30 knots, their force from 6,500 to 10,000 h.p., and they will be provided with turbines.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth, England, which seem to substantiate the reports of the intended great developments in the matter of oil fuel for ships of the British navy. Storage tanks, to contain at least 20,000 tons of oil, are to be constructed on the Gosport side of the harbor. Warships of all classes are to go alongside these tanks for supplies, and in order to make this possible a large pier is to be constructed. Extensive dredging operations will be carried out to make the approach to the pier sufficiently navigable.

Beginning October 1 each of the German telegraph battalions at Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, and Coblenz, will have a section for wireless telegraphy added to it. At the same time, a 4th Telegraph Battalion, also with a wireless section, will be established at Carlsruhe.

Some Holland submarine boats ordered in the United States by the Japanese government, says Engineering, and sent out piece-meal to Japan, are 68 3-4 feet long, by 12 feet 4 inches beam. They have a surface displacement of 106 tons, and this displacement is increased when they plunge to 125 tons. Their surface speed is nine knots, and their plunge speed seven knots.

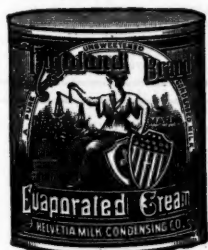
According to an article in Streifflurs Militarische Zeitschrift, a commissariat course will be organized this autumn at the Bulgarian war department, which will consist of three series of two months each, through which all commissariat officers must pass.

The Militar Wochenblatt is urging the German government to equip the imperial army with machine guns, which at present do not appear to form part of their war material. It points out that the value and reputation of these guns was established in the South African war, and that Germany ought to have profited before this by such lessons. The Wochenblatt urges that not only has Russia increased her armament of these guns since the war with Japan, but that France also has included in her army estimates for the current year the sum of \$1,500,000 for their purchase.

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